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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

..... M. H. BRIGHTMAN

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1860

To the Public.

[illegible] Sentinel, having double the circulation IN THE [illegible] of any other paper [illegible] and the Largest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

Every business Man who consults his own interest, will [illegible] columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL, knowing that he can do so at the same prices [illegible] other papers, and secure more than double the same class of circulation.

THIS IS NO BOAST, BUT SIMPLY WORD TRUE.

For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.

News Digest.

The telegraph announces the accomplishment, by the Administration, of a feat heretofore unappreciated in its history—nothing less than the saving to the public treasury of $1,000,000 a year, through a new coal contract. The saving is large one, but we do not see of what substantial benefit it will be to the country, as the present Administration is noted as the most extravagant and reckless the country has ever witnessed, and such being the case, it is but too plain that this additional sum of $1,000,000 will be used in the same manner, and for the same purposes that the surplus funds of the Treasury have been used heretofore, viz: election-eering and proprietary purposes generally.

We have an account of a terrible tornado in Northwestern Illinois and Iowa, Sunday night, which caused immense destruction to life, limb and property. At the lowest estimate two hundred persons must have been either killed outright or wounded severely.—Particulars will be found in our telegraph columns.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* is in with foreign news one day later. The Neapolitan government claim several decided victories over the insurgents. Breadstuffs are reported [illegible].

Hon. Chas. Sumner, of Massachusetts, made a telling speech in the Senate yesterday, on the slavery question.

Broderick and Douglas.

The *News* persistently maintains that Mr Douglas was perfectly right in voting to confirm the nomination of Calhoun Benham, the second of Terry in his murderous duel with Senator Broderick, as U. S District Attorney for California. The *News* reasons in this wise:

Now it is well known that Terry challenged Broderick on account of a newspaper attack upon his private character, made in a public hotel in San Francisco. He declined to fight under the code, and Mr. Broderick was therefore in the right in so doing, and in accepting the challenge. Mr. Broderick took deliberate aim before, and fired his pistol in the air; Terry fired one more, and if it is murder, then a duel is murder indeed, it is equally so when the duelist is killed.

To call a man of Mr. Douglas to quarrel with all the [illegible] for [illegible], will hardly be acknowledged by [illegible] upon by his friends.

Exactly not. Mr Broderick being in his grave, neither Mr. Douglas, nor his friends will adopt his "quarrel." Nor were they called upon to do so. But surely Mr. Douglas owed it to so steadfast and true a friend as Senator Broderick had proved himself, not to join hands with his enemies in rewarding Benham, the accessory to Broderick's murder.

The *News* charges Brederick with having made "a very serious attack" upon Terry's "private character," and treats the duel as a fair one. A reference to the facts in the case will show that there was no sufficient provocation in what Broderick said to justify a challenge; that Terry sought a quarrel with him; and that he shot Broderick down when the pistol of the former had been harmlessly discharged, with deliberate aim and murderous intent. Benham aided and abetted this bloody deed, and Senator Douglas, the much-professing friend of Broderick, votes to make Benham District Attorney for California!

The Ratification Meeting at Oshkosh, on Wednesday last, must have been a "stunner." The *Northwestern* says no such gathering has taken place in that town since the Randall and Hobart discussion.

Mr. Adams' Speech.

Special Correspondence to the New York Tribune.

Washington, May 31, 1860.

Charles Francis Adams made his debut in the House today, and though the attendance was thin when he opened, no announcement of his purpose having been made, the benches of each side were filled in a few minutes, and the galleries exhibited a corresponding interest. His speech was a philosophical, luminous and most attractive review of the slavery question, or rather the problem of the representation which the "peculiar institution" had secured in the popular branch of Congress, the influence it commanded in the Cabinet, in the Supreme Court, and in every other Department of the Government. It said the negro would not go out, nor could he be put out, till this great problem was solved.

He then traced the existence and necessity of the Republican Party, proving it to be merely defensive, and intended to sustain the principles of the fathers, and to vindicate those contained in the Declaration of Independence which he showed were not limited to any color, but addressed to the rights of mankind.

In his opinion there could be no compromise till these principles were brought back and the Government restored to its honored positions. Change and reform were imperatively required, and freedom must be restored to the place from which it has been rudely deposed.

The corruptions and abuses which had become so common should be arrested, or greater calamities would follow. He examined the so-called remedy of secession suggested by ultras, and demonstrated its folly, feebleness, and impracticability.

Mr Adams held the undivided attention of the House throughout, without an interruption, and elicited general praise for the elevated tone and candid spirit in which the subject was discussed. Those who, like myself, were familiar with his father's style of speaking, were struck by the similarity of manner, voice, and gesticulation, and particularly with the nervous energy which seemed to be common to both. He is evidently a chip of the old block, and certainly has made his mark on the House.

The Gulf Fisheries.

A speck of trouble looms up in our northeastern horizon, growing out of the action of the French war vessels in interfering with the Canadian fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The case is simply this: There are two small islands off the northern shore of the the Straits of Belle Isle, the northern outlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The islands were settled by the French, but were captured by the English, and upon the treaty of peace were restored to the French upon agreement that there should be no buildings erected thereon, except such as should be needed for the carrying on of the fisheries. The French agreed that no fortifications should be erected, and no soldiers exceeding fifty in number, were to be stationed there. The French, however, have erected several batteries, and it is said that not less than thirty thousand sailors, of the French marine force, are now actively engaged in the waters adjacent. The batteries now erected are sufficient to control the Straits, and a French squadron is stationed at the Island of St. Pierre. British colonial vessels have been repeatedly fired on by the French armed vessels, and the Canadian fishermen have been driven from the waters. Not being able to pick a quarrel with England by these means, France has now claimed a part of Newfoundland. The whole matter has been laid before Parliament by Mr. Hallibarton, and Lord J. Russell has been called upon for the correspondence between the two countries. The Canadian people, we see, are greatly excited about the matter, and great fears are entertained as to the "designs" of the French Emperor.—*N. Y. Express, June 1.*

Western New York—Character in a Rail Car—Rural Attractions, Crops, Fashions, &c.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

Canandaigua, (N. Y.) June 1, '60.

Dear Sentinel:—Leaving the attractions of the Falls and the comforts of the solid and spacious Monteagle House, on Wednesday afternoon, evening brought me to Canandaigua, and "the shades of night were falling fast" when the portals of the paternal home, half-hidden among stately trees, opened to receive me, and familiar voices welcomed me beneath "my own vine and horse-chestnut tree."

"'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and grow brighter when we come."

I write from amid such a luxuriance of inanimate nature—such an embowered shade of trellaced honey-suckles and wood-bine, of Norway spruce and mountain-ash, as would be well calculated to excite a love of rural scenes in the most devoted adherent of blazing sidewalks and heated walls. Such a spot one would choose for quiet contemplation, for secluded study, for indolent ease, for refreshing repose. The rich green of the foliage is a delicious relief to the eye; the cool, field-scented breeze breathes health and vigor—the very earth seems to exhale some subtle spirit of calm enjoyment—and the delicate flowers of the field convey at once a lesson and a delight.

"Neath cloistered boughs, each floral bell that swingeth
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
A call to prayer.

Not to the domes where crumbling arch and column
Attest the feebleness of mortal hand;
But, to that fane most Catholic and solemn,
Which God hath planned.

To that Cathedral boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply;
Its choir, the winds and waves; its organ, thunder;
Its dome, the sky!"

Vegetation generally, in Western New York as well as in Michigan, is somewhat more advanced than in Wisconsin. The appearance and promise of the crops in this quarter are rather favorable than otherwise. Wheat is in many places, winter-killed; but in this immediate vicinity looks well. Grass has suffered by reason of prolonged drouth. Of barley less has been sown than for several years heretofore; the winter species promises a good crop, and spring barley is looking pretty well. Spring grains, generally, tho' yet small, will probably yield an average crop.

The prospect for fruit is very fine. Apples have blossomed heavily and peaches will be more abundant than for several years.—Cherries and all small fruits and berries will be plenty. The cultivation of tobacco has been undertaken on a small scale in some districts, but has not been successful—to any extent.

On the line of the Central railway, near Albion, we passed through a hail storm, on Wednesday, which for a narrow space was severe. Some passengers who took the train at Medina stated the finding of one hail stone 4 3-4 inches in circumference.

In a journey of five or seven hundred miles by rail one sees a very great variety of phases of character among his fellow travellers. It is an interesting study to observe the contents of a car, and speculate upon the probable residence, occupation and peculiarities of the passengers. It requires no special keenness of observation or extraordinary knowledge of human nature, to infer with almost unfailing accuracy the place of abode and general characteristics of your *vis-a-vis* from his or her personal appearance, manner and conversation. That neatly dressed, smooth-shaven, quiet gentleman, who looks demurely out of the window and occasionally examines some memoranda in his note book is a New York wholesale merchant who has been out West to extend the trade of his "house," and attend to a few "lame ducks." That hard-eyed man with a strong but not very intellectual face, a worn look near his cheek-bones, his hat tipped well forward, his head erect and his talk impatient—that is one of the stout-hearted, fearless, pushing men who have made "the West" famous and themselves rich and poor half a dozen times in scarcely more than as many years. They are the best working men in the world. No other nation has anything like them and only the best parts of this continent produce or can contain them.

I am constrained to record it as the result of many years of observation on the great thoroughfares of the country, that if you start from the west side of Lake Michigan and travel eastward, you will find at every step of your progress, that, as you approach the oldest States, the men deteriorate while the women improve—in physical qualities, in personal appearance and in all those general indications of intelligence and active business capacity which a passing observer can discern.

The local travel on these Eastern roads will exhibit to you more of the lame, halt, maimed, hump-backed, rheumy, blear-eyed, among old men and young, in one day, than you will find in taking the census of the State of Wisconsin. Is this because the cream of the race has moved westward with the sun?

In no assemblage of the female sex is so great a diversity of the fashions noticeable as in a rail car. Every form and style of bonnets and furbelow, every "mode," from the very antique which would sell to the proprietor of a museum down to the latest of the newly returned For fashions, like other epidemics, or like the visits of locusts or comets, are periodical, and go but to return again. See how the new ones go out, and the old ones come in again! Seven years is the period of revolution, according to a popular proverb; but that is a fanciful theory. The only certain proposition is that the last new fashion is merely an old one revived. Hoops and crinoline are only the farthingales of a former age, with some slight modification; and the coal-scuttle bonnets, now fast coming into vogue, astonished nobody by their ampler dimensions twenty years ago. So the custom of trimming straw bonnets with wheat ears, now so prevalent, is a well-remembered fashion of the year 1847, when a wit of the time made it the subject of the following clever epigram:

We now o threat'ning famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain;
And husbands who indulge in active lives
To fill their granaries, may thresh their wives!

The weather has been very changeable during the past week. To-day the barometer is falling. Should it continue down, the change may defer, for a day or two, my departure for the Federal Capital.

You shall hear from me as occasion may serve and topics prompt. Faithfully,

BADGER.

Damage to Mill Property.—Last Monday night the mill dam belonging to J. Rix, Esq., on Cedar Creek, in the town of Polk, in this county, broke away and *spilt* the water damaging Mr. Rix to the tune of about $1,000.

The great body of water in its headlong course burst in upon the wheels of the Sobroeder mill at Mayfield, (Katzburg) set the machinery in motion and tore things to pieces generally. One of the stones burst into many fragments, demolishing several barrels and bags of flour. The elevators were nearly all stripped off, and other damage done.

The next mill below, Knauth's, also suffered great damage, being nearly undermined by the high water. The loss altogether must be four or five thousand dollars.—*Washington Co. Democrat, June 4th.*

Description of a Fashionable Wedding in Washington—The President Kisses the Bride.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

Washington, May 29, 1860.

The torch of Hymen has to-day been the beacon light around which gossips have rallied, deserting the prosy debates of the Capitol, and even jilting the Japanese. St. John's Church has been the rallying point, and a goodly assemblage was congregated there at "high twelve," to witness the nuptials of Captain Scott, of Her Majesty's Anglo-Indian Service, to Madame la Baronne de Bodisco, relict of the former Ambassador of the Emperor of the Russias at our Republican Court. *Tempus fugit.* Some one-and-twenty years ago, when your correspondent was just commencing a Bohemian life, old Baron de Bodisco went over to the healthy heights of Georgetown, and there located. It was soon whispered that he had seen, among the blooming pupils of the then flourishing Female Seminary of Miss English, the June-like Miss Harriet Williams, and that he was then in love with her. A few months more and the quiet old burgh was all astir with their wedding.

It was a grand affair, and the pleasant mansion of the Williams' family was crowded with "the good, the great, the gifted and the gay," as old Mr. Curtis used to say were present when his granddaughter was married to George Washington. Henry Clay gave away the blushing bride, and the first groomsman was Mr. Fox, the British Minister. All the diplomatic corps wore their full uniforms, and after the wedding ceremony the guests went in state to the bridegroom's house, where there was a regal entertainment.

The Baron took his bride to St. Petersburg, where she was the acknowledged belle of the Autocrat's imperial court, and when she appeared at the White House on her return, in the Russian national dress, with a magnificent diamond necklace on her fine shoulders, she was, indeed, queenlike in her loveliness. There is a picture of her painted, then, which will bear me out in this assertion.

Years passed on, until—some seven or eight winters ago—the old Baron gave up the ghost, and was interred in the picturesque cemetary at Georgetown, his devoted wife following him (as is the custom of his country) on foot to the grave. She leaned on the arms of his nephews, one of whom wore the gorgeous uniform of the Russian Imperial Guard, while the other wore a diplomatic costume.

The Baron left five or six children, the two oldest having been taken into the Russian corps of cadets. His widow has since divided her time between St. Petersburg and here, visiting, *en passant*, the principal courts of Europe, at which she was always a welcome guest. "*Belle et blonde*," as she became more substantial in figure, her complexion seemed to grow fairer. Many are the offers which she is said to have refused, among them Sir John Crampton, (who was so unceremoniously hustled away from here by Mr Marcy,) recently married to a daughter of Balfe, the composer.

Captain Scott, who is a very gentlemanlike, quiet person, returning on furlough from service in India, met Madame De Bodisco.—He followed her here, and to-day he has led her to the altar. It was an *affaire-du cœur*, and it is whispered that the bride, in gaining a husband, forfeits her Russian pension as the widow of a diplomatist, and also a portion of the income which she has enjoyed by the Baron's last will and testament.

All this has been the topic of talk at the clubs, in the committee rooms, and in the parlors, for a week back. Was it a wonder, then, that the little Episcopal Church on President's Square was filled?

Carriage after carriage drove up, and deposited *la creme de la creme* of fashionable society, delighting the heart of Jenkins, who had come on from New York to "do" the ceremony for one of the leading papers.—Those who desire to know what each lady wore, and to have a list of the snobs present—foreign and native—will buy his account

At last, in sailed the bride, majestic in a purple silk of elaborate getting up, and wearing, (so Jenkins informed me,) a white chip hat, with laces of marvellous value. She leaned on the arm of J. B., who sported a snow white cravat and vest, and made a most respectable looking *pere de famille*, for one's appearance only.

The bridegroom wore his uniform—the ungainly, bobbed-off, scarlet frock coat of the British army, with the Prince Albert hat, and a formidable looking sword. Lord Lyons and the other diplomats—English, Russian, Mexican, and from other courts, were all there. Rev. Dr. Pyne did not officiate, having given way to some clergyman from the parish church of the bride, in Georgetown.

The ceremony was duly performed, and then (tell it not at Lancaster, let it not be whispered at Wheatland,) Mr. Buchanan kissed the bride! Jenkins wept with emotion at this touching spectacle.

Two of the wife's brothers were present—one the husband of a neice of M. de Bodisco—the other an officer of the U. S. Navy. To enumerate the fair spectators would be to tell the bead roll of metropolitan beauty, and invading the province of Jenkins. Of course the bride was cordially congratulated, and when she left in the President's carriage, with him and her gallant husband, all wished her *God speed!* The happy couple go North this afternoon, and will soon start for his post of duty in India.

Further by the City of Baltimore.

St. Johns, June 2—3 P. M.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 23rd, via Queenstown 24, passed Cape Race at noon, Friday.

Genoa, 10.—Marshal Revetra demanded reinforcements of Marshal Kussow, who being unable to diminish the garrison of Messina, refused.

Turin, 10.—Advices from Naples state that the 6th regiment refused to fire upon the people on the occasion of the demonstration on the 13th.

The government intended appointing Count Travell Vice Royal of Sicily, and establishing a general amnesty when the revolution is suppressed.

Naples, 20.—Bands of insurgents are marching on Palermo.

The proclamation of Gen. Lausa, concerning an amnesty and Vice Royalty, has had no effect.

Popular manifestations take place repeatedly. It is believed that Palermo will shortly be evacuated by the royal troops.

Palermo, 16.—Garibaldi's troops are entrenched in a semi-circle around Palermo.

The Neapolitan troops and functionaries are discouraged.

Hong Kong, March 29.—Mr. Bonnee is to receive a final answer from the Emperor on the 10th of April.

The whole army will be ready to move about the 14th of April.

Rumors are afloat that a great number of armed merchantmen are now collected at Nicholaiff; also that Russian troops are being concentrated on the east coast of the Black Sea.

Later.—The Palermo Province is in full insurrection. 6,000 Sicilians joined Garibaldi. The Neapolitan army was put to flight by Garibaldi.

A conflict took place on the 19th, near Montebascome, Roman Territory, between Pontifical General D'Ormos and 350 Garibaldians.

Zurich has been reproved in the Sardinian Chambers.

The concentration of Russian troops on the Perth is denied.

London, 23.—The Times' second edition announces that Albert Smith died this morning.

In the House of Commons, May 21st, Lord John Russell in reply to a question, said that there was no intention on the part of the Austrian or Spanish Governments of interfering with the affairs of Sicily.

Railroad Collision.

Dubuque, June 2—8 P. M.

An excursion train on the Dubuque, Marion & Western R. R collided with the passenger train near Worthington yesterday.—No lives lost.

Ex Gov. Hempstead, Gen. Hodgson, Hon. W. W. Hamilton and W. B. Allison of this city, and Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica, N. Y., were considerably injured, but it is tho't not seriously. Mr. Cummings, conductor of passenger train, and a passenger, were slightly wounded. Locomotives and cars were badly wrecked.

River four feet on bar. Rained hard all day. Thermometer 65.

Paradoxical Puns.—What is the greatest virtue in a skipped? Wrecklessness.—Why is a French franc of no value compared with an English shilling. Because it is worth-less.

We have heard of an economical man who always takes his meals in front of a mirror—he does this to double the dishes. If that isn't philosophy, we should like to know what is.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A.M.
3:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:00 P.M.
6:30 P. M. Mixed train to Chicago.		

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.

1:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	9:00 P.M.
1:25 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:35 A. M.	11:35 A. M	6:30 A.M.
4:00 P. M	4:00 A. M	3:15 P.M.
11:00 P. M	5:50 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:30 P.M.
1:25 P. M.	2:05 P. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

3:40 P. M.	7:10 A. M	3:30 P.M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	9 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	10:20 P. M.	8 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR CHICAGO.

The steamer *Gazelle* will leave Olmsted's dock every evening at 7 o'clock for the above and intermediate ports.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Cleveland* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 5 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND ODDENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw steamers sails for the above ports every day from the the Company's dock at the M. & Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Wabash Valley* makes weekly trips to the above port, starting from Olmsted's dock.

Mails for Mackinac, Michigan and Lake Superior will close to-night at 9 o'clock.

M. STEEVER, P. M.

June 5th, 1860.

Municipal Court—Case of the City against Mr. Barrett.—This was an action brought by the City Attorney against Mr. Barrett, the defendant, for violating Section 20 of an ordinance entitled an ordinance relating to streets, alleys, and sidewalks, and to prevent the obstruction thereof. The issue involved the precise location of the east line of Jackson Street north of Division Street, in the First Ward of the City of Milwaukee. The defendant claimed that by the law, as he understood it, he set trees within the limits of the sidewalk. The proof on the part of the City was very conclusive that the correct east line of the street was just fifteen feet east of the line claimed by defendant.

The case was finally decided yesterday, by the defendant being found guilty and fined $5 a tree for nine trees, being in all $45, and costs—the lowest penalty under the ordinance.

For defendant, Gen. Paine; City Attorney and A. R. R. Butler for the City.

Incendiarism in the Town of Lake.—We learn that some time during Saturday night last, the barn of Mr. Russell Bennet, in the town of Lake, was broken open, the horses and cattle driven down into the pasture, and then fire set to the building; which, with all its contents, wagons, harness, hay, grain and farming implements, was entirely consumed. The barn was a large and substantial one, and Mr. Bennet's loss must be upwards of a $1,000. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the deed.

Clodius went down to Melms' garden on Sunday and saw our German citizens enjoy themselves—after which he says:

"It will seem shocking to many a person of Eastern education, to read of a such a place and scene on the Sabbath, but some allowance must be made for the manner in which others have been raised and educated."

Perhaps if Clodius could attend teh Bellevue gardens "in the East," on the Sabbath, he would alter his mind. Why don't you travel occasionally, Clody!

Personal.—Col. Charles D. Robinson, editor of the Green Bay *Advocate*, returned on Saturday from a brief visit to Washington and left here yesterday for his Northern home, where he hopes to welcome the fraternity at the Wisconsin State Editorial Convention on Wednesday of next week.

Mr. G. W. Andrews leaves town this morning for Delavan, where he goes to resume the publication of his paper. The materials will all be shipped this week and we hope we shall soon see the *Sovereign* on its throne phœnix-like.

A Returned Californian.—We were pleased to meet, yesterday, Mr. Henry Miller, an old and well-know citizen of Milwaukee, who went to California nearly nine years ago, to mend his fortunes. Mr. Miller has prospered in the Empire State of the Pacific coast, and is now on a short visit to his old home; meeting here with a cordial welcome from numerous acquaintances and friends.

We have received a beautiful lithograph of Mr. Carlisle's magnificent iron building in Cincinnati. It is worthy a frame. Carlisle & Staughton have a large and splendedly furnished store in this city for the sale of marble and slate mantles, grate fixtures, iron work and house-furnishing stuff generally. Country merchants and others should not fail to call on them, at Seaman's building, on Huron street.

Invitation to the Milwaukee Fire Department.—The Fire Department of this city has received through the Chief, Mr. Eviston, an invitation from the Department of Battle Creek, Mich., to attend a Firemen's tournament to take place there on the 4th and 5th of July, and to enter the contest for the prizes. As there are no signs of a celebration here—in all probability one or more of our companies will accept the invitation.

Kellogg's Shooting Gallery.—Sharpshooters, with pistol, or rifle, will find Kellogg's Gallery, on the north side of Spring street, just opposite the "Home," an excellent place to try their skill. Georgi has just put the Gallery in complete order for the Summer campaign, and everything about the establisment is as neat as a pin.

Bloomer.—A lady in bloomer costume attracted considerable attention on the streets yesterday. Her dress was neat and pretty, but did not seem to excite much admiration from the masculine portion of the spectators. Men are universally fonder of frocks and pet—other drapery—than pantaloons and boots.

Improvement.—Considerable improvement has of late been made in the condition of Oneida Street, between Market Square and the Bridge. A good board side-walk has taken the place of the mud heap and a row of neat looking stores now offer their wares for sale.

Masonic.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for this State, we learn, will hold its session in this city, commencing on the 12th inst. It is said the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad will carry Master Masons to attend the Grand Lodge at half fare.

Davis has returned with those dry goods about which expectation has been on tip-toe so long. Full information can be obtained at the famous store, 178 East Water St.

The cases of Lynch and Gardiner came up yesterday in the Municipal Court, but were continued until the first week in July.

Watt has a grocery sale this morning.—Read his advertisement.

Severe Storm.

On Sunday night a very rain severe storm visited this city. About nine o'clock a perfect deluge of water descended, accompanied by continuous flashes of lightning. From this time until twelve o'clock it rained furiously without a moment's cessation, flooding the streets, washing away embankments, and undermining foundations. The sewerage of Milwaukee was found totally inadequate to perform the unusual duty, and the water overflowed the sidewalks, floated away the planks and poured over into the cellars. Of course a great amount of damage was done to the city. Many of the cellars in Water St., on Huron, and on Third streets were overflowed, injuring, if not destroying goods which were stored.

At Seaman's furniture store, on Huron Street, the impromptu deluge made a clean sweep, and yesterday morning there was three feet of water in his cellars, and chairs, sofas and tables were floating about very thick. Mr. Seaman had a quantity of paints, &c., stored, which will probably be a total loss.

On Spring street, the cross walks were swept away in many places. In eight street just north of Spring, the street was washed away to the depth of two feet forming formidable ravines in places.

A house in the Second Ward, belonging to Ald. Hornschmann, was completely undermined by the flood which entered the house, submerging everything. There were two children in bed at the time, who were with some difficulty rescued.

Mr. Joseph Phillips, on the corner of Chestnut and Third streets, suffers most severely by the water. His cellar was stored with dry goods to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars, and a greater part must prove comparatively worthless. His loss was estimated at seven thousand dollars, but we hardly think it will amount to that. Yesterday a fire engine was at work pumping out the water, and last night the cellar was comparatively free.

Several families in the Second, Third and Fourth Wards had their basements flooded, but with the exception of wet carpets and muddy floors, but little damage was sustained.

During the time that the storm was at its height, services were being held in the various churches, and as there was no diminution of the flood until nearly 12 o'clock, the congregations were detained rather longer than usual.

It was undoubtedly the most severe rain storm that has visited Milwaukee for many years. It was estimated that four inches of water fell between 9 and 11 o'clock. The lightning was most severe and continuous. We will undoubtedly have to chronicle an immense amount of damage to railroad bridges, culverts, &c., for the next week.

Municipal Court—June 4th, 1860.—Rebecca Roberts, (colored,) vagrancy. Penalty and costs $11 86, or 15 days in jail.—Committed.

Clara Hall, vagrancy. Penalty and costs $12 97, or 15 days in jail. Committed.

James Grey, drunk. Penalty and costs $2 50, or 7 days in jail. Committed.

Maria Filkins, vagrancy. Continued to 2 P. M.

June Term, 1860.—List of Grand and Petit Jurors called and jurors notified to appear at 2 P. M.

A fight occurred last evening in a saloon in the Fourth Ward, in the midst of which S. H. Grotenger, Fourth Ward Constable, was called in to quell the "muss." The jolly Germans not recognizing an officer in Mr. G., because he lacked the municipal blue and brass, they incontinently pitched into him, and immoderately, but not scientifically, whaled him, for which some of them will now have to suffer as soon as they are arrested.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held this (Tuesday) evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, in their rooms, when an Essay will be read by one of the members, to be followed, as usual, by a discussion.

If we were the *Free Democrat* we wouldn't publish that puff of Mr. T. Fitch, the public speaker, any more. Twice is quite enough. It begins to look as though Mr. F. was writing for that paper.

Milwaukee City Insurance Co.—In our columns to-day will be found a notice of this home institution, of which Dr. James Johnson is President. Mr. S. S. Conover is general agent.

In their New Quarters.—Hunn & Crosby have moved from the "Old Corner" to their new store, No. 184 East Water street, where they can now be found by their old friends and as many new ones as may see fit to give them a call. tf

Seventh Ward High School.—The Seventh Ward High School commences its present term on Monday, May 28.

Students will be received at any time during the term, upon application to the Principal.

Students will be charged, from the time of entering, at the rate of $6, $8 and $10 per term, according to studies.

J. G. McKINDLEY, Principal.

High School Room, Milwaukee, May 22, 1860. 1w

New Publications.—The "Throne of David," by J. H. Ingraham, author of the "Prince of the House of David." "Mill on the Floss." "El-Turiedis." "Semi Detached House." Atlantic for June. Harper for June. Knickerbocker for June.—Godey's for June. Leslie's Magazine for June. New publications always on hand at oct27 1883dly W. E. TUNIS & CO'S.

City and County Orders bought at the highest market rates. Some good mortgages and first class business paper can be negotiated by Sam. I. Bridge, under the Newhall House, Michigan street. je4 751d3t

MARRIED:

At Green Bay on Saturday, May 26th, by the Rev. R. C. Parsons, Mr. J. C. Wilcox, merchant of Omro, Wis., to Miss Francis Adelaide Shaler, youngest daughter of Major E. Shaler, of Fort Howard.—*Advocate.*

New Sewing Machines

Just Arrived! Just Arrived!!

FINKLE & LYONS
Celebrated Family and Manufacturers

SEWING MACHINES.

OFFICE 289 Main st., opposite Young's Block, First Square North of the Newhall House, Milwaukee.

THESE MACHINES ARE FIRSTCLASS and make the well known SHUTTLE, or LOCK STITCH, which beauty and durability are equal for sale by all other kind of STITCH.

The proprietors warrant their machines to do more work, and give better satisfaction to the purchaser, than any other Sewing Machine in the market, and to sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, or hard leather, with the machine running at highest speed, without stopping or changing tension, making the same elastic stitch on both sides and dropping no stitches. It is safe to conclude that the machine that will do this must be the best for family use.

Family Machines from $50 to 125.

All of these machines, Family, Manufacturers and Larger, are built upon the same principle, and free from all WIRE SPRINGS, LEATHER, OR RUBBER FACE which cause so much annoyance in other machines. For manufacturing purposes this machine has received the First Premium at Mechanics Fairs, and for any one who desires a reliable machine, and one that is always ready for any kind of work, and all kinds of Sewing with Cotton, Linen and Silk WE DEFY THE WORLD.

Manufacturing Machines from $85 to 125.

All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machines in market, or money refunded.

Constantly on hand—all kinds of Sewing Machine findings.

CALL AND EXAMINE before Purchasing.

COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED. my23 j2d1aw3m

Business Notices.

JOHN L. HATHAWAY,
Real Estate, Money and Collection
AGENCY.

Office, Nos. 11 and 12 Young's Block, Wisconsin St., West Entrance, Third Floor.

CITY PROPERTY and Lands throughout the State constantly for sale; will assume the care and management of property at reasonable rates. Taxes paid. Insurance effected in reliable Companies at best rates. Notes, Bonds, Mort. ages, City and County Orders negotiated, Claims Collected, Abstracts of Title furnished, and all matters connected with a general agency business promptly attended to. my28 j72id3w

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate Agent,
MONEY AND INSURANCE BROKER;
Under Newhall House, Michigan St.

CITY AND COUNTY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE effected in the best companies at lowest rates.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

LAND WARRANTS constantly on hand.

CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my21 j72d1y SAML. I. BRIDGE.

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines ran from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

my1 ja1 25 7d tf-1 dpp A. WELLER, Agent.

To all who desire delicious Pastry, Bread, or Cake, we would say, buy a paper of Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus, which, from the purity of its manufacture excels every other on this Continent. Do not be put off with any other. It is much better than soda to use with cream tartar. Try it. Grocers and Druggists sell it.

At wholesale by Littell & Baker, Dutcher, Sexton & Co., and John Dahlman & Co. my23 j706

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MAGAZINES, &c.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.

The Cost will be Trifling.

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LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.
EDW. P. ALLIS. JOHN P. McGREGOR.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mar15 j42t d6m

Drs. Julian & Edwards; Private Physicians. Office, 134 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my8 2dly

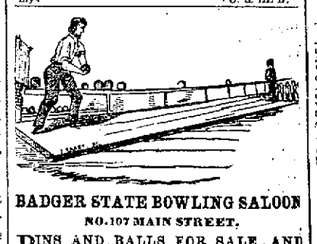
E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block. ja21 j72d1y

Amusements.

Le Brun Billiard Saloon,
NO. 258 MAIN STREET,
YOUNG'S BLOCK,
IMMEDIATELY UNDER THE ACADEMY of Music. The subscribers having opened the
Le Brun Billiard Room and Saloon,
respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their rooms, fitted up in the most approved style, and in a manner superior to anything of the kind in the West. The Billiard Tables are made by Phelps & Gallaudet's manufacture, New York City, with M. Paolan's Improved Combination Cushion, and latest style of Cues. The Bar will be constantly supplied with the very choicest Liquors and Cigars. By strict attention to the wants and pleasures of those who may favor us at our rooms, and we hope to make the "Le Brun" the most pleasant place of resort in the country.

JAMES M. CROMWEY.
ALFRED LE BRUN.

N. B.—We are prepared to fill orders for the above Billiard Tables, and furnish the same on short notice, at New York prices and transportation. my4 C. & LE B.



BADGER STATE BOWLING SALOON
NO. 107 MAIN STREET.

PINS AND BALLS FOR SALE, AND sent to any part of the country. mar25 j53d1y F. LAURENCE.

ALBANY RESTAURANT
AND BILLIARD ROOM.
Albany Block, corner Main and Michigan Sts
OPPOSITE NEWHALL HOUSE, MILWAUKEE.

Ladies Entrance second door on Main street nov23 h143d1y

DR. MOTT'S
CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combination in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in the practice.

The experience of a decade daily proves that no preparation of iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, Pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innocious as Dandelion, which it has been cried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debilitating Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mesenteric Disease, Ailments, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headache, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of General Debility, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nerv

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1860

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIKFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. VAUGHN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

M. LIEBEMAN, of Jefferson.

Mass Congressional Convention.

In allusion to our proposition, that a Mass Convention be held in this Congressional District, to ratify the nominations of JOHN F. POTTER, as our next Representative, and of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, for President and Vice-President of the United States, the Whitewater *Register* says:

> In the suggestions above made, by the Milwaukee SENTINEL, we entirely concur. Let us have a Mass Meeting at Milwaukee, or some other convenient point, without delay. The Congressional Committee is the proper body to call it, and we trust the duty will be attended to at once.

We should be glad to welcome our brother Republicans of the First District to Milwaukee on this occasion. The Railroads render our city almost as central and convenient a point as there is in the District, and there will be ample accommodation for all who come. Will the Congressional Committee give this matter their early attention?

Correspondence.

MILWAUKEE, June 2, 1860.

To our Readers of the NEWS:—In order to test the truth and reliability of the assertions upon its daily appearance purporting to be speeches, free thoughts, and a free expression of opinion, I mailed the responsible editor of that sheet a communication moderate in its language, and, as far as I believe, just in its conclusions, appealing to the Republicans voters in this city and district to demand a correction for the nomination of a candidate for Governor in place of JOHN F. POTTER, and urging upon them the consequences of according to the decision of the few, in opposition to the many. That communication has never appeared and never will.

The *News* rejoices in a way of a correspondent who signs himself "Republican," addresses and indignant remonstrances to that journal against the re-nomination, or re-election of Mr. POTTER; all of which the *News* publishes without a suspicion, apparently, that they are *bogus*. "Republican," it seems, insists that he has favored the SENTINEL with similar productions and complains that they have "never appeared and never will" in our columns. Very likely not. The SENTINEL pays no attention to anonymous contributors. Send in a responsible name, Mr. "Republican," with your articles, as a guarantee of good faith, and you shall be heard, if not heeded.

Mr. Seward at Washington.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1860.

Senator Seward made his first appearance in the Senate to-day, since the Chicago Convention. He was warmly greeted, looked quite cheerful, and in conversation was enthusiastic for Lincoln and Hamlin. The meeting between Seward and Hamlin was exceedingly cordial.

Those of our opponents, who count upon any disaffection in the Republican ranks, because Gov. SEWARD did not receive the Chicago nomination, will speedily be undeceived. The friends and admirers of WILLIAM H SEWARD and those especially, whose hearts were in the work of making him the Republican standard-bearer for 1860, will still follow the lead and listen to the counsels of their favorite champion and give, like him, an earnest, cordial and unhesitating support to LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

A LIBEL RETRACTED.—Some weeks since BENJAMIN BROWN published a wanpish and defamatory attack upon Mr. POTTER, in the Madison *Patriot*. The article was copied in the Washington *States*, and coming to the notice of Mr. POTTER, he determined to give his defamers an opportunity to make good their charge before a jury. Accordingly, proceedings for libel were promptly commenced against the *Patriot* and the *States*—The result is that the *Patriot* makes haste to withdraw the libellous charge in the following terms:

> On looking at the article we regret that Mr. Brown has taken the liberty of our columns to charge Mr. Potter with making affidavit that he "owned a certain negro," or "that Mr. Potter might have felt constrained to commit perjury in procuring the discharge of a negro arrested under the vagrant laws of the city." (Of Washington.) Now, this is not our charge. True, as journalists we are expected to be responsible for it, but merely, as at present, and that is the first opportunity to disclaim it. We have heard about the negro affair before, which, as far as we understood it, may be stated that a certain negro was arrested under the vagrant act of the city of Washington, in order to liberate the negro, Mr. P. claimed him as his servant. Whether this justified Mr. B.'s charge, we leave others to determine. *We think it does not*, and therefore we disclaim the article in this regard. We are published, apprehensive of Mr. Potter's, that that circumstance shall be not incentive to doing him an injustice if we know it.—We have no personal quarrel with Mr. P., nor will we, personal hot encounter with him, or any other person, unless, without a due disclaimer. We ask no favors of Mr. Potter, but so far as our columns have done him injustice, we are bound in honor to see him right, and we make this apology and disclaimer, we think any honorable man ought to be satisfied.

It is due to the *Patriot* to say that neither of the responsible editors was at home when BENJAMIN BROWN'S malignant effusion appeared—nor were they aware of its character, till their attention was called to it in the manner above stated.

MR. LINCOLN'S PROGRESS.—"He is of the same school as 'Honest John Brown,' unless that he believes the Courts the best mode of effecting their common object. *If he becomes President, his purpose is to liberate all the slaves in the Southern States by tolerated surpose, making the whole power of the army and navy in emerging out his grand scheme.* What this would lead to we need scarcely say."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Applying this proposition of Mr. Lincoln's, and carrying his principles into practice by himself into power, he will be prepared, *so being defeated at the polls*, to become a second John Brown and head an army of fanatical followers and invade the Southern States, and *propagate Abolitionism, as Mahomet did his creed, by the sword.*—*Albany Argus.*"

The above, we suppose, may be taken as samples of the *arguments* which the doughface organs of Sham Democracy propose to address to their readers, during the coming canvass. How many understandings they expect to convince, or how many votes to win, by such palpable inventions, does not appear. We are confident, however, that their expectations in this regard, however moderate they may be, will be woefully disappointed. The time has passed when the North could be frightened from its propriety by such political scarce-crows, and the time is rapidly approaching when the South will treat them with like contempt.

SLAVERY IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The General Conference of the M. E. Church, in session at Buffalo, passed the third resolution of the majority or ultra Anti-Slavery Report, which embodies a new chapter in place of the one now in the Discipline on Slavery. The chapter adopted is as follows:

Resolved 3. By the delegates of the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that the following be, and hereby is substituted in the place of the present Seventh Chapter on Slavery.

QUESTION:—What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?

ANSWER:—We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery. We believe that the buying, selling or holding of human beings, as chattels, is inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that Rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us, to "do no harm, and to avoid evil of every kind." We, therefore, affectionately admonish all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means."

This was adopted by the strong vote of 154 to 57.

LINCOLN AT BUFFALO.—The Republicans of Buffalo had a rousing Ratification meeting last Thursday evening. The turn-out was immense and the proceedings throughout harmonious and enthusiastic. Letters were received from H. J. RAYMOND, of the New York *Times*, Governor CHASE, Senator SUMNER, and other distinguished men, all heartily assenting to the Republican platform and nominees.

Garibaldi in Sicily.

The eyes of Europe and America are riveted just now upon Sicily and all ears are turned in that direction to catch the first reliable intelligence from GARIBALDI'S bold expedition. The spirit which animates this illustrious soldier of Liberty shines through every paragraph of the letter which he addressed to King VICTOR EMANUEL, just before leaving Genoa. It runs thus:

> SIRE:—The cry of help which reaches me from Sicily has touched my heart, and the heart of some hundreds of my soldiers. I have not advised the insurrectionary movement of my Sicilian brethren, but as they have risen in the name of the Italian unity, personified in that of your majesty, against the most disgraceful tyranny of our age, I do not hesitate to take the lead of the expedition. I know that I am going to undertake a dangerous undertaking; but I trust in God, and in the courage and devotion of my companions.—Our war cry will always be "Long live the unity of Italy" "Long live Victor Emmanuel, its first and bravest soldier." Should we fail in the enterprise we have undertaken, I trust that Italy and liberal Europe will not forget that it has been determined by the most unselfish sentiments of patriotism. Should we succeed, I shall be proud to adorn the crown of your Majesty with a new, and perhaps its brightest jewel, on the sole condition that you will prevent your advisers from handing it over to foreigners, as has been done with my native country. I have not communicated my project to your Majesty, for I feared the great devotion I feel for you would have succeeded in persuading me to abandon it.
>
> Your Majesty's most affectionate subject,
> G. GARIBALDI.

The Diplomatists and crowned heads of Europe join in condemnation of GARIBALDI, but the PEOPLE are with him; and in England, as on the Continent, liberal subscriptions flowed into the coffers of his agents from men of all ranks and callings. The last steamer from Europe brought conflicting news from Sicily; one despatch alleging that GARIBALDI had been defeated and driven back; and the other asserting that he had routed the government troops and invested Palermo. A day or two will bring us later and more definite intelligence. Let us hope that it will be favorable to the cause of Right and Freedom; and that the People of Sicily may be delivered from the yoke which has proved so galling to them these many years.

The Spaniards Angry.

The seizure of the MARIN Expedition off Vera Cruz by the U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, has given great offense to the Spanish dignitaries. The *Espana* of Madrid mentions a report that a Cabinet council presided over by the Queen, had resolved that an energetic note should be addressed to the United States on the seizure by an American ship-of-war, in the waters of Mexico, of the Spanish steamer the *Marquis de la Habana*—a seizure effected though the latter was carrying the Spanish flag.

Senor Collantes, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has declared in his journal, the *Epoca*, that Spain is prepared to enforce her claims should America refuse her redress or indemnification, and guarantees that no such "outrages" shall be perpetrated for the future. "We do not desire a war," says the *Epoca*, with America, but, should it be unavoidable, we are not apprehensive as to the result. A nation which has just shed its blood and treasure in Africa in defence of its honor—in the name of this nation, which has then rendered itself great and powerful, we demand that the government shall display, in the matter the utmost energy. We hope that the affair may be settled by diplomacy; but should diplomacy fail, we will write on America with the points of our swords the concluding pages of the magnificent epoch which we have so gloriously commenced on the burning sands of Africa."

We fancy that the Dons would find "writing with the points of their swords" on the granite of America a very different job from making inscriptions upon the "sands of Africa."

AUSPICIOUS OMENS.—Messrs. SEWARD, CHASE, BANKS, DAYTON, CAMERON, &c., have all, either by letter, or orally at public meetings, given in their full adhesion to the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and promised to give the ticket their hearty support. The above named statesmen were all supported for President in the Convention at Chicago, and the cordial and graceful manner in which they bow to the decision by which they were set aside, is eminently creditable to them as men and patriots; and augurs well for the success of the nominations.

THE CONVENTION of the Opposition in the Second District of Missouri, have put in nomination for Congress Hon. JAMES S. ROLLINS, of Boone.

Official Tyranny.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR:—I am a subscriber for your valuable paper; have received several numbers; but I am now prohibited from receiving any more. The Postmaster here says that he has orders from the Postmaster-General to burn all such papers, and has acted accordingly.

You will please inform me (as you know) whether the Postmaster-General has any authority to proscribe Northern papers, or whether he has given any such orders. We feel free to read what we please, and think that neither the Postmaster-General or any one else, has any right to say what we shall read or do.

Yours, truly,
D. C. WHITEMAN.

Clarksville, Texas, May 10, 1860.

REPLY.—No, Sir! you are *not free* to read what you please, however you may feel or think about it. Mr. Postmaster-General Holt has decided that his deputies may destroy such papers transmitted through the mails as come under the legal proscription of incendiary sheets. Anything, including all ethical literature, from the New Testament down—except the publications of the American Tract Society—which suggest the doubt that Slavery is a divine institution, is, according to Southern law, incendiary, and your Postmaster may destroy it. We are far enough along, at our end of the Union, to put such a censorship of the Press under our feet, if it were attempted among us. You are not; but we mean to help you to a better state of things under a new administration of affairs that will not permit any such despotism as you justly complain of.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OUR COUNTRY DISGRACED IN SICILY.—Letters from Italy, received by the Arabia, report that Mr. Henry Barstow, the American Consul at Palermo, has been guilty of an act of perfidy, which will forever brand him with infamy. This misrepresentative of a land of liberty was instrumental in betraying Father Ottanio Lanza, one of the noblest of men and purest of patriots, into the hands of the agents of the vilest and most tyrannical despotism on the globe. The accounts state that on the 3d of April Palermo was startled with the report of the arrest of Father Lanza, by American intervention, on board a merchant vessel, bearing the "stripes and stars," and that the act was committed by the agency of Mr. Barstow, the American Consul. The diplomatic corps at Palermo have refused to hold any further communication with the traitor against humanity—this aider and abetter of the despotism of the second Bomba, who thus prostitutes his official position. If one-quarter part of the stories reported about this Barstow are true, he should at once be dismissed from the service of a free republic, and suffer the official as well as the social disgrace awarded to renegades.—*Boston Traveller.*

OUR WISCONSIN RAILROADS.—The New York papers of Friday contain the following item:

> "A meeting of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant bondholders was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq. Resolutions were adopted approving the recent legal proceedings taken in Wisconsin, and in favor of taking measures, through the Trustees or otherwise, to purchase the western section of the road, upon which this Land Grant Mortgage is a first lien, for account of the bondholders. A proposition to lease this section was reported informally, at the rate of $75,000 per year, equal to 6 per cent. on $1,200,000, for about which sum in cash the $4,000,000 Land Grant Bonds were sold. A communication was received from parties interested in the eastern section, suggesting the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee from that section in respect to a sale of that section, or a consolidation of both lines.

MR. WEED AND THE EVENING JOURNAL.—A morning paper yesterday gave currency to a report that the veteran editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* was about to dispose of his interest in that popular newspaper, and to retire from the editorial ranks. We are glad to announce, on a very sufficient authority, that no such misfortune is about to befall the Republican party, and that the editorial corps is not likely, so long as Mr. Weed's present health and strength are continued to him, by his retirement to lose one of its ablest and most honored members. Violently as the senior editor of the *Journal* has been assailed by political enemies, his editorial brethren, who know his genial nature, his generous impulses and his personal purity of character, would regret the day that he should disconnect himself from the fraternity.—*N. York Com. Advertiser, June 1.*

The Fight for the Championship—The Final Treaty of Peace and Concord.

From the London Times, May 19.

Yesterday afternoon Tom Sayers and J. C. Heenan, the Benecia Boy, accompanied by their respective backers, met at the office of the referee, (Bell's Life) in the Strand, with a view of determining whether or not some definite arrangement could be come to, so as to settle the long-vexed question, caused by the unsatisfactory termination of the fight between these two men for the Championship, on the 17th ult., who was entitled to hold the belt. Both Sayers and Heenan have expressed their opinion that they were entitled to the honor, Heenan declaring that he fought for it and won it, and Tom averring that he fought to retain possession of it, and did not lose it. However, it is admitted on all sides that both men showed indomitable spirit and pluck, and that each did his best to become the victor. Shortly after 12 o'clock Tom Sayers arrived at the Bell's Life office, accompanied by his friend Mr. B-n-tt, and others. Tom was followed soon after by his gallant opponent, the "Boy," having also a number of friends with him, including Macdonald. Preliminaries having been arranged, a long discussion ensued, though in the most friendly spirit, during which both men defended the course they had pursued since the memorable contest with regard to the claims the one had to continue to hold the belt, and the other to demand possession of it. Various proposals were made, discussed, amended and rejected, but ultimately an arrangement was come to which apparently gave satisfaction to the chief parties concerned, and, it is to be hoped will be equally satisfactory to all other persons who have an interest in the affair.

The following are the heads of the arrangement, and which were signed by the principals: "In the first, both Tom Sayers and the Benecia Boy are each to have a belt. These belts, we understand, are to be equal in every point of value and magnificence to "the belt" itself, and the cost of their manufacture will be defrayed by public subscription. It was also positively decided that Tom Sayers should never enter the ring again. The most important question which was settled by this agreement was that which affected the disposal of "the Champion's Belt." This is to remain open; or to use the words of a celebrated member of the P. R., "the belt is to remain where it is." The result is that the competition for the Champion's Belt will be open to any two of the fancy who are game enough to enter the lists; but it is not at all improbable that the gallant Benecia Boy will use every endeavor in his power to get the prize into his possession."

The Cattle Plague—Governor Dennison Appoints a Commission to Investigate It.

In view of the large and important cattle interests of Ohio and the West, and upon consultation with leading agriculturists of Ohio, Gov. Dennison has appointed Messrs. John H. Klippart, Sullivan D. Harris, and Dr. Robert Thompson, to proceed to the Districts in New England infested by the disease, and report on the following points, viz:

First.—Ascertain the history of the introduction of the pleuro pneumonia, or "cattle-plague," into New England. Ascertain fully the diagnosis of the disease, by personal inspection of diseased cattle.

Second.—Ascertain fully, by personal inspection, the morbid anatomy of the affected parts; and attend as many *post mortem* examinations as may be either necessary or convenient.

Third—Ascertain what effect, if any, and what kind of medical treatment has been administered. Ascertain also what sanitary measures have been adopted, and with what success; also what measures have been determined upon to arrest the progress of the disease. Determine as accurately as may be the manner of infection or communication of this disease from one animal or herd to another.

Fourth—Collect statements of the progress of the disease, and the action and results of the committees appointed by the recent Legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The gentlemen appointed on this commission are well known in this community as scientific and practical men, who take a deep interest in whatever concerns our agricultural affairs, and we doubt not their report will be thorough and satisfactory. The farmers of the State, and especially all who are connected with the cattle trade, will look for their report with deep interest.—*Columbus Journal, 31st.*

THE AGE OF EGYPT.—Leonard Horner, an English Engineer, has been trying to discover the "Age of Egypt," by counting the number of layers made by the annual overflowing of the Nile. Mr. Horner's researches were made by sinking a number of shafts, ninety-five in all, across the Nile valley, nearly in a line with, and crossing the ancient city of Heliopolis. In every case the alluvium was found to be regularly divided into layers, and the average of many measurements indicated the rate of vertical increase of sediment was about three and one half inches per century. One of these shafts, in particular, was sunk close to the great monolithic statue of Rameses, II., at Memphis, and it was found that there were nine feet four inches of Nile sediment between eight inches below the present surface of the ground and the lowest part of the platform on which the statue stands. Now this statue has been determined by Lepsus and other Egyptian scholars, to have been erected 1361 years before Christ, and this date add to 1858, gives therefore 3218 years, during which the above mentioned depth of sediment accumulated; a rate of increase in strict accordance with the results of the measurements above alluded to. Below the platform of stone on which the statue rests, the shaft [was driven thirty-two feet; but the lowest two feet consisted of sand, thus leaving thirty feet of true Nile sediment in an undisturbed condition below this foundation. At the base of this sediment, or at a depth of thirty-nine feet four inches from the present surface of the ground, fragments of pottery were found in a good state of preservation, and exhibiting some considerable artistic skill. Allowing, now, that the thirty feet of sediment covering these remains (before the platform of the statue) were deposited at the rate of three and one-half inches per century, we have in the fragments of pottery a record of the existence of man 12,500 years before A. D. 1858, 11,500 years before the Christian era, 7,900 years before the commencement of the reign of Menes as assigned by Lepsius; of man, moreover, in a state of cultivation sufficiently advanced to be able to fashion clay into vessels, and hardened it by heat.

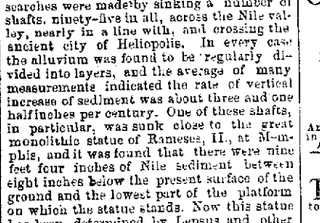
Auction Sales.

City Auction Room and Land Office.

I AM NOW REMOVED TO THE STORE No. 161 East Water street. It is directly opposite to Mitchell's Bank. I think I have now one of the best stands for auction business in our city. All who have any business in my line will please give me a call.
CALEB WALL.

The firm of OGDEN & WALL is dissolved. I will at present occupy the same office for real estate purposes, and attend to all business, such as collecting loans, selling mortgages, and renting houses. Insurances can be obtained in first class Eastern Companies at the current rates. In the course of two weeks I intend to make my annual report of the improvements which are now going on in the various Wards of our city. The impression with some is that no improvements are going on, which is a mistake. Milwaukee city is yet alive and going ahead, and will continue to do so. Never was there such an opportunity for capitalists to invest money, as now offers. One thing I would request: all who have made contracts for buildings will please inform me, so that I can report the same.
CALEB WALL,
City Land Agent.

Sauces, Spices, &c.



Charles Bellows & Co.,

41 BEAVER STREET, N. Y.,

IMPORTERS

OF

CROSSE & BACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Mustard, &c

LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER AND Brown Stout, quarts and pints.

Scotch and English Ales, pale and strong, in glass and stone bottles, imported in the bottle, all the favorite brands.

Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wines, in half pipes, quarters and eighths, of the several grades and qualities.

Brandies of Otard, Dupuy & Co., Hennessey, Marret & Co., Jules, Robin & Co., A. & Alex. Seignette, in half, quarter and eighth pipes.

Medair's Swan Gin and Wolfe's Schnapps.

Jamaica, Grenada, St. Croix, and Bay Rum.

Sicily, Teneriffe and Marcelles Madeira

Burgundy and pure juice Port,

Champagne Wines, in quarts and pints, of Moet & Chandon, S. H. Mann & Co., Heidsick, Bouche, Fils & Cruser, &c., &c., the latter in ½ pipes and Insumme—also

Claret Wines, of every grade and quality, quarts and pints, from Barton & Guestier, Brandenburg & Co., and Cruse Frere & Fils. Also, fine Burgundies.

Hock Wines, still and sparkling in all their varieties, large and small bottles, from Henckel & Co., Mayencecin-the-Rhine.

Maraschino, Curacoa, Absynthe, Kirkenwasser, Anisette, and assorted Cordials, French, Italian and Swiss.

Choice Teas—Oolong, Souchong, finest English Breakfast, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial, in various sized packages.

English and French Mustard, in bottles, jars and kegs.

Olives, plain and stuffed, Capers, Sardines, Anchovies, &c.

Gelatine, I. & J. Cox's and Geo. Nelson's.

Bordeaux, Italian and Marseilles, Oil, whole and half bottles, some of which is of the very finest quality.

Blacking, Day and Martin's celebrated Japan, in three sizes.

Worcestershire Sauce, &c., &c.

Havana Segars, &c., &c. feb26|162d1y2a3pp

Groceries and Provisions.

J. W. LEDYARD,

Grocer & Wine Dealer,

OFFERS FOR SALE AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

Every article in the Grocery & Provision Line required by Families.

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

FINE LIQUORS,

For medicinal and Table use. Choice old Brandies, Vinear Sherries, Ports, &c. All *Purchased from Bond and Warranted Pure.*

CHOICE HAVANA SEGARS.

English Pickles, Sauces, Condiments,

&c., from CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

Agents for

SANDS' CELEBRATED CREAM ALES.

☞ Orders for anything in my line will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. LEDYARD,
Grocer & Wine Dealer,
ap10 161 East Water street.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

H. W. GEORGE,

AT THE

FAMILY GROCERY STORE!!

NO. 81 WISCONSIN ST.,

YOUNG'S BLOCK,

Is constantly receiving from the East, additions to his already large and well assorted Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Consisting of the best qualities

Teas, Coffees,
Sugars, Syrups,
Dried Fruits,
Preserved Fruits,

Hermetically Sealed Goods of all kinds

(Put up by Wells & Provost, and purchased direct by from them, at their lowest cash prices.) &c., and is selling at such figures than any other establishment in the City.

To all his Stock of Wood and Willow Ware, comprising almost everything in that line, is marked down TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. lower than the same kinds of Goods have ever been offered in Milwaukee.

That he has constantly on hand Cheese from the Wisconsin County Dairies, STRICTLY TO SAY IN ADVANCE, and daily receives from the farms the choicest of Butter. mar21 6eodly

Samuel F. Knight's

EXCELSIOR GROCERY STORE,

COR. WISCONSIN & MILWAUKEE STS.,

UNDER THE BAPTIST CHURCH, IS filled with the choicest Groceries in the city, and I have just received from the East a large and fresh assortment of the choicest

Teas, Coffees, Raisins, Figs, &c.,

And have renewed my stock of

CAN FRUITS.
PRESERVES.
PICKLES,
CANDIES, &C.

And would call particular attention to my HERMETICALLY SEALED GOODS,

Especially

FRESH PEACHES.

These have been highly spoken of by all who have tried them, and I warrant them to give that enables me to sell cheaper than the rest in the City.

I have also a good assortment of

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE,

And in fact, a full assortment of

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

CALL ON ME AND SAVE 5 PER CENT.
On your purchases.

☞ Goods delivered promptly free of charge.

DON'T FORGET.

UNDER THE BAPTIST CHURCH
Wisconsin Street.

ap23-dly&eod1m

ST. JOSEPH XXXX

U. S. Premium Flour!!

HUNN & CROSBY ARE NOW PREPARED to furnish their Customers with the St Joseph XXXX U. S. Premium Flour. ap14

A FRESH LOT OF BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, COCOA SHELLS, and CRACKED COCOA, just received by [my30] HUNN & CROSBY.

L. T. CHASE & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,

Wholesale & Retail,

Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:

Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Sisal do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Marline, Houseline,
Rumbolines,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Spars,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Seine Twine,
Fishing Line, &c., &c.,

And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
Aug16-6mdly.

GO FOR PIKE'S PEAK.

TENTS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, &c All sorts and sizes made to order and sent to any part of the country by

L. T. CHASE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Corner East Water and Chicago sts.

TO TRUNK MAKERS & SADDLERS

5,000 YARDS CANVAS, ALL NUMbers, 22 to 44 inches wide, in store and for sale cheap. deed L. T. CHASE & CO.

HIDE ROPE, HAY ROPE AND BALEING TWINE, in lots to suit, cheap for cash, by L. T. CHASE & CO.
nov10 Corner East Water & Chicago St.

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. F. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS,

22 Chestnut Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge!
dec14 h3 6mdly

Dissolution Notices.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the style of C. Wahl & Sons, is hereby dissolved.

CHRISTIAN WAHL, Senior.
THEODORE WAHL, Junior.
LOUIS WAHL.

jel5-d1w

Dissolution Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Butcher, Sexton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. BUTCHER,
KELLOGG SEXTON,
JOHN E. GOODRICH.

Milwaukee, May 23d, 1860.

The undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, at the same place, 105 East Water Street, under the firm name of J. A. Butcher & Co., and will take the books of the late firm of Butcher, Sexton & Co., for settlement.

JOHN A. BUTCHER,
JOHN E. GOODRICH.

Milwaukee, May 23d, 1860. my25-3d1w

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, is this day by its limitation, and by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by John B. Wright and Levi Rawson.

JOHN B. WRIGHT,
CHARLES GILLETT,
LEVI RAWSON.

New York, March 31st, 1860.

The undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the transaction of a Western Produce Commission Business, as successors of Wright, Gillett & Rawson, at No. 1 Front Street.

JOHN B. WRIGHT,
LEVI RAWSON.

New York, March 31st, 1860. ap26 52d12m

Notice of Copartnership.

EDWIN TOWNSEND AND CHARLES SCHLEY, having this day entered into copartnership, under the name and firm of

TOWNSEND & SCHLEY,

in the Real Estate, Money and General Agency Business, will give particular attention to buying and selling of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, the buying and selling of Bonds and Mortgages, of City and County orders, the payment of Taxes, and the renting of Houses and Stores. Will also collect Claims and Debts, examine Titles to property, and will attend promptly to all matters appertaining to a General Agency Business.

☞ Office—Wisconsin Street, opposite Young's Block. my22-15d1y

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Spring and Summer Goods!!

—AT—

181 EAST WATER STREET.

MACK BROTHERS,

WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONday, May 21st, an extensive and select assortment of SILK ROBES, from $20 to $30 per robe, worth 25% to 33%. SILKS by the yard, from 50c to $1, worth 75c to $1 25. GRENADINES, in black and colored, from $10 to $20, worth $25 to $30. BAREGE AND BAREGE ANGLAIS, in robes and by the yard, great variety and low prices. IMPORTATION. ORGANDIES, elegant styles, from $4 to $6, worth $8 to $10. FRENCH DELAINES, (best qualities), 10 Quartz slip Plain collars, from 25 to 37½ per yard, worth 40c to 50c. GRENADINES, Japanese Grenadines, Plain Apple Goods, Chalies, Mexiques, Grenadines, Paul de Chevre, and Fashionable Gray Goods, the 6 per cent under cost of importation. 50 pieces French Balmorals and Colored Brilliants at reduced prices. 500 pieces Irish Linen at 25c per yd, worth 37½c. Also, finer qualities in proportion.

Lace and Muslin Cur ains reduced 33 per cent.

Bargains in Damasks, Commodes, Napkins, &c.

At 6, New Goods for Travelling Dresses, Newfoundland Cloths, New Cloths, Diagonals and Drillings, New Laces and Embroideries, New Gloves and Hosiery, New Bonnets, Ribbons and Parasols, New Mantillas, Shawls, Capes never before heard of. Real India Cashmere Hdkfs, and other Shawls, &c., at very low prices.

Domestic Goods of every kind and description, at manufacturer's prices.

MACK BROTHERS,
181 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

sept19 tf dly&wly

MRS. LEWIS BLAKE

WILL HAVE HER

Spring and Summer Opening!

THURSDAY, MAY 10,

At their New and Elegant Store,

NO. 284 MAIN STREET.

☞ Ladies are respectfully invited to call.

ap26 2d dly

NEW AND CHOICE

SPRING GOODS

J. L. DAVIS,

178 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

Has Opened one of the

LARGEST STOCKS

—OF—

NEW SPRING GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET. consisting in part of

NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, EVENING SILKS, BLACK SILKS, SILK ROBES, IN 5 AND 7 FLOUNCES, ORGANDIES & JACONETS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY & GLOVES, CLOTH, CASSIMERES & SUMMER STUFFS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, RAGLANS, &c., &c., &c.

Together with a large Stock of

Housekeeping & Domestic Goods,

WE have also added to our Immense Stock, a *Department for Linens, &c.*

LINEN GOODS!!

Those articles is especially called to this branch of our Stock. *Linen Sheetings, Linen Drapes and full assortment* of Linens, Goods of every description, ever kept in the city, and *will be sold at Eastern prices.*

OUR THIRD FLOOR is *not exclusively* for the manufacturing of

Cloaks, Raglans, Mantillas, &c., &c.

We shall keep on hand a very large stock of the latest styles. Raglans, Mantillas, &c., made to order.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST. We are prepared to exhibit one of the largest and best selected stocks of

CARPETS, RUGS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,

Ever offered in the West. We have the *latest and newest patterns* in Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain, Tapestry, Bigelow (the best Carpet made), Three Ply, Ingrains, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c., &c. Persons in want of Oil Carpets, will save money by examining our stock before purchasing.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is full of all kinds of

Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.,

Which will be sold *cheap for cash and on time.*

L. DAVIS,
dec30 tf22dly 178 East Water st., Milwaukee.

Drugs and Medicines.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

PAINT BRUSHES.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE BEST LOT of Paint Brushes ever offered in this market, and for sale at prices to suit the times

HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist,
195 East Water St.

TALLOW OIL.

25 BBLS. TALLOW OIL, A TIP-TOP art cle, for sale by

HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist,
195 East Water Street.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail,

HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by

HENRY FESS, JR.,
Jan19 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by

HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by

HENRY FESS, JR., 195 East Water st

100 TONS WHITE LEAD,
100 TONS WHITE LEAD,
100 TONS WHITE LEAD,
100 TONS WHITE LEAD,
100 TONS WHITE LEAD,
100 TONS WHITE LEAD,

,000 GAL. LINSEED OIL,
10,000 GAL. LINSEED OIL,
10,000 GAL. LINSEED OIL,
10,000 GAL. LINSEED OIL,
10,000 GAL. LINSEED OIL,

5,000 Boxes Window Glass,
5,000 Boxes Window Glass,
5,000 Boxes Window Glass,
5,000 Boxes Window Glass,
5,000 Boxes Window Glass,
5,000 Boxes Window Glass,

In Store and to Arrive, for

BOSWORTH & SONS,
ap4 Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

JOHN RICE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 83 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BROTHERS, of Louisville, a supply of mixed BITTERS ED, (Gunnery) Hoofs, Millers and Kops, Cutlery, Tapestry, Bigelow (the best Carpet made), Three Ply, Ingrains, Oil Cloths, Martinez, Rugs, &c., &c. Persons in want of Oil Carpets, will save money by examining our stock before purchasing.

Saturday as low as on Monday. Dec. 30.

Clothing.

One Price,
One Price,
One Price,
One Price,
One Price,
One Price,
One Price,
One Price,
One Price,
One Price,
One Price,
One Price,
One Price,

CLOTHING STORE.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHS AND TRIMMINGS,

201
203
205
207

RUSSELL.

East Water st. [ap21 60d2m

CITY CASH STORE.

Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTings. Tailors' Trimmings at very low prices for Cash.

JAMES A. SWAIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

193 East Water St., Martin's Block,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

ap15 31d1y

City Land Office and Auction Room.

ANY ONE HAVING FROM TEN TO thirty acres of Land in the city limits, they will sell very cheap for cash; prefer it in the neighborhood of the Sixth and Ninth Wards; call at my office. CALEB WALL.
dec

FESS' JAUNDICE BITTERS

THE GREAT SPRING REMEDY.

195 EAST WATER STREET.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

FESS' JAUNDICE BITTERS.

ap17|564d2m

FESS' JAUNDICE BITTERS

Insurance.

The Arctic Insurance Company,

NO. 18 WALL ST., N. Y.

THIS COMPANY HAS A CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, securely invested, amounting to over

$300,000.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS taken upon the most favorable terms. CASH DEATH CLAIMS made in New York of scrip of Mutual Companies.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CHARLES WARD, President.

For rates and full information, apply to

E. C. JONES

Special Notices.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

It corrects all the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

It will as well as health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Dey street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. je15l4i9dw&twly

Bryant's Tasteless Vermifuge.

It brings to terms
Intestine worms;
Gives every child
Is fearless, mild;
Of mothers dear
Is sure to cheer,
Your pets must live
If you but give.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. my15l3m

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

YOU MAY ALWAYS KNOW WHEN your system is out of order, or when you are what is called bilious, by any of the following symptoms: pain in the side and back, heaviness, dull headache, a bad taste in the mouth in the morning, sallow complexion, yellowish tint in the eyes, costiveness, or diarrhœa, scanty dark color, low spirit and dullness. It is now acknowledged by all physicians and others who have seen their action, that Dr. Hoofland's Monostich Herb Pills are a perfect cure for all bilious affections. So pleasantly do they search out and eradicate all the seeds of disease, that all persons residing in a country where Fever and Ague and other bilious diseases are prevalent, will find them a treasure without them. From two to four Pills taken at night on going to bed, will in a short time banish the sickly yellow look of bilious persons and restore to their cheeks a beautiful glow of perfect health.

Hoofland's Monostich Herb Pills are sold by all druggists. my22l6idoewow1m

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

IS THIS STRICTLY VEGETABLE SPECIFIC [illegible] discovered by one of the first physicians [illegible] of our age, is saving the lives [illegible] of persons, young and old, having all the [illegible] of mortal pulmonary diseases.

[illegible] Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. my15l3m

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Christine L. Cheeseman, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS of these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain to correct all irregularities, Painful Menses, abscesses, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, dizziness, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disorders arising, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place implicit confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, feeling sure that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the invariable tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from any injurious ingredient. Explicit directions, which should be carefully accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN'S, Box 1231, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.

R. B. HUTCHINS,
General Agent for the United States,
No. 14 Broadway, New York.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

☞ Sold in Milwaukee by Green & Button, and B. Bosworth & Son. mar23l3m&wwow

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills!

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Free from all Mineral Poisons!!

IN CASES OF SCROFULA, ULCERS, scurvy, or Eruptions of the skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases, soon yield to these sanative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved. Prepared by

WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D.,
No. 335 Broadway, New York.
oct19l26dwawly

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unsurpassed in the entire west.

☞ For particulars and circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or.
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.
aug18l56awly1v.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

THE ANNOYANCE OF A BAD COLD or Cough is great, the danger serious. Slight affections (as they are deemed) of the organs of respiration, open the door to consumption, bronchitis, death. Arrest them—you can do so in all cases—with this commanding vegetable specific. All other preparations sometimes fail, less never.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists mylsdlm

Banking and Exchange.

A SAVINGS BANK

AT NORTH-WEST CORNER OF MAIN and Wisconsin Streets, has been opened upon the Savings Bank system for the interest of depositors. Any amount may be deposited not less than one Dollar. Interest allowed upon deposites running over thirty days, and the interest credited every six months. Every exertion will be made to render this bank safe. Prompt, reliable and in every respect worthy the confidence of the public. Sight Eastern Money, Exchange, Gold and Silver bought and sold. HENRY BARNES,
mar28l56dly Principal and Manager.

PRICE, FARMER & CO.,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN

Bank Notes, Specie & Exchange,

NO. 15 NEWHALL HOUSE, MIL.,

COLLECTIONS MADE AND REMITTED promptly at current rates of exchange.

REFER TO

Continental Bank, N. Y.; Dr. Cumming, President Girard Bank, Philadelphia; Merchants, Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Cleveland; Ohio; Citizens' Bank, Louisiana; State Bank Wisconsin, Milwaukee. mar9,56dly

ARMSTRONG, SPINK & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER streets, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, uncurrent money, Gold, &c. Are prepared to draw direct on England, Ireland Scotland, Wales, and the principal cities on the Continent of Europe.

Milwaukee, Nov. 10th, 1859. nov12d1y1975

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

—OF—

WALTER DELAFIELD,

WAUKON.....IOWA.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITted at current rates of Exchange.

Refer to American Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Wis Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee. feb20l56dly

Furniture and Upholstery.

AUGUST FLERTZHEIM,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

FINE & COMMON FURNITURE.

UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Oneida Street, North Side,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE BRIDGE. apl4d1y

FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURchased the entire interest of August Flertzheim and Geo. W. Kimball in the firm of

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oct18l56d1y

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[Original.]

THE WILD FLOWERS OF WISCONSIN.

BY LOVEJOY.

Wisconsin's sweet wild flowers!
How beautiful they bloom,
The hardy, toil-worn pioneer's
Rough pathway to illume.
How sweetly do they cluster
Around the wigwam gray,
The settler's hut, or village cot,
In varied colors gay.

Deep in the ancient forest
Their fragrance fills the air,
And in the bright oak openings,
Behold their glories there.
Where sweeps the Mississippi,
Where rolls Wisconsin's tide,
They throng the banks, and their petals lave
In the pools by the river side.
On old Superior's shore they stand,
Or by noble Michigan's broad strand,
Amongst the brush they hide.
And they stud the spreading prairies,
With their many-colored sheen,
Like flashing stars with rainbow beams,
In a sky of waving green.

When first the vernal breezes
From the South their perfumes bring,
The frail *Anemone* peeps forth,
The herald of the Spring;
And thronging eager in its train,
And scattered far and wide,
Countless sweet *Violets* modestly
In grassy covets hide.

Now 'mongst the *Mandrake's* mimic groves,
Full many a fay and sprite
'Neath the milk-white blossoms their revels keep,
While beams the soft moonlight:
And the *Mountain Pink* and *Geranium*
Adorn each pleasant spot,
And the *Painter's Brush* rears its scarlet plume
By the blue *Forget-Me-Not.*

And now reigns the stately *Columbine*,
The floral Queen of May,
While humbler blossoms all around
Their fragrant homage pay;
And she keeps at hand her trusty knight,
The *Shooting Star*, with his armor white,
On him her defence devolving.
For weapons he bears for a soldier, 'twould seem;
One pistil is all, and that, I deem,
Must be a *Colt's Revolving.*

June spreads sweet *Roses* o'er all the plains,
While seated snug and cosy
'Neath the fragrant bushes, young lovers true
Whisper their love *sub rosa.*

Midsummer a wealth of blossoms shows,
Of every tint in the rainbow that glows,
Or that gleams in the ocean pearl.
Then Autumn's buff clothes the prairie throng;
Like a yellow-crested army strong,
Or the golden-haired maidens of Saxon song,
They nod to the breeze as it sweeps along
With a puff and a gusty whirl.
(*Memorandum. Ask Wirsel*, whose songs we devour,
Whose music soothes many a dull, sad hour,
If his "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower"
Was a little yellow girl.)

Then sing we Wisconsin's sweet wild flowers,
And their lovely charms rehearse;
And while they blossom 'mid sunshine and showers,
And crown with their garlands the flying hours,
Weave we this word-boquet of ours,
And crown them in our verse!

THE DWARF OF THE OLD OAK CHEST.

COMPLETE IN THREE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon on a cold, gloomy day at the end of January in the year 1829, when a fair young girl stood at a cottage window, watching with tearful eyes the retreating form of one who had just ridden her farewell on an indefinite period. She had gone through the leave-taking bravely, trying to lighten his heart with cheering words, though her own was full of heaviness, but when she had lost sight of his tall figure amid the increasing darkness, she came back to her place by the fireside, and said, in a sorrowful tone:

"Oh, mother, it will be a weary summer, and be away!"

"Yes, my dear child; but let us remember that it is for his good, and it may not be for long, after all. Perhaps, Mary, even before this time next year, we may have him back with us again."

Mary tried to feel hopeful, but a strange foreboding of evil weighed down her spirits to the lowest ebb, and despite of all her own efforts and her mother's kind and gentle reasoning, she could not shake it off.

Mary Archer was the only child of a lady whose husband had been an officer in the army, and whose sole means of support were now derived from the small pension allowed to a captain's widow. She was in very delicate health, and had been lame for several years in consequence of an accident, so that she was wholly dependent on her daughter for the cares of a nurse, as well as for the management of her little household, and Mary discharged all these duties so lovingly and faithfully, that owing to her economy and industry, the invalid was afforded many comforts out of her slender income that, with a less careful housekeeper, she could not have had, and the house, though humble, was always so neat and nice, that it was pleasanter to look upon than many a grander.

And who was he from whom Mary Archer had just parted? He was her lover—her betrothed husband; but he was as poor as herself in worldly wealth, and was going to Germany, with Baron Steinbach, in the capacity of tutor to that nobleman's two sons.

Going to Germany was not quite so simple an affair thirty years ago as it is now, and in the mind of Mary Archer, the journey was fraught with a thousand perils and dangers that affrighted her, and when she received his last embrace she felt as if they were being separated forever.

He had accepted the appointment because he could get nothing more eligible for the time being, but he had a better prospect in the distance, which had made his present difficulties light to bear, and had it not been for leaving his beloved, he would have had no objection to a temporary sojourn in a foreign country.

Left an orphan and penniless at an early age, he was admitted into the school of Christ's Hospital, through the interest of an old lady who had known his mother from her childhood. At eighteen he gained an exhibition for Oxford, where he studied with a view of entering the church, and in due time was ordained. Then his kind benefactress, who had continued to befriend him throughout his scholastic career, put a crowning hand to her good work by purchasing for him the reversion of a living worth from four to five hundred a year, the incumbent of which was an old man; and soon after this she died.

Everard Newton, that was the name of her protege, had now to struggle on as best he might until the benefice should become vacant, and having vainly endeavored to obtain a curacy or a mastership in one of the public schools, he accepted the office of private tutor to the sons of Baron Steinbach, who was about to return to Germany.

Mary Archer had long been the chosen of his heart, and he knew that his love was reciprocated; but he did not know, for Mary had carefully concealed that circumstance from him, that he had a rival in the Lord of the Manor, Mr. Lonsdale, a little, gray-headed, old man, somewhat deformed in person, but enormously rich, and remarkable for his refined and polite manners.

It was but two years since he had come from Italy, to take possession of the large property that had devolved on him in consequence of the death of his brother, so that he was but little known in the country where his estate was situated, but he stood well with the neighboring gentry, and also with his tenantry, taking care to propitiate the former by his courteous demeanor, and the latter by his liberality. He always spoke in a gentle tone, never using hard words even when angry, and there was generally a bland smile on his countenance that gained him the reputation of being a benevolent, kind-hearted man.

The youth and extreme beauty of Mary Archer had first drawn his notice toward her, and these attractions being heightened by the amiable disposition displayed in her affectionate attentions to her suffering parent, had indnced him to offer her his hand, in the full belief that the magic influence of wealth would counterbalance the objections of age and infirmity.

Mary said she felt grateful for the preference with which he had honored her, but that her heart had long been given to another; and then she candidly told him what was her lover's actual position—he spoke of his present straightened circumstances, as well as of his future prospects, and gracefully but decidedly declined the offer of riches and splendor now laid at her feet; on which the disappointed wooer, with many expressions of deep regret, withdrew his suit and departed.

Mary had said nothing about the proposal to Everard, fearing it might make him uneasy to know that, while he was far away, there was a lover so near, who had the power of holding out many temptations to induce her to break her faith.

And so he bade her adieu in happy ignorance of a danger that certainly would have caused him much anxiety and disquietude.

He had a full mile to walk to meet the coach that was to convey him to London, and part of his way lay over a dreary common at some distance from the high road, but as he had gone the same way at night several times before, he felt no fear of being molested, but walked on at a brisk pace, thinking of the lovely girl he had just left, when, in passing a clump of trees, he was suddenly seized by the arms, and before he had time to make any resistance, was thrown to the ground, while the thick stick he carried for protection, and a carpet-bag containing some apparel, were wrested from his grasp.

He endeavored to call for help, but his voice was stifled by something that was pressed upon his face; he felt a sensation as if he were being suffocated—then a death like stupor seemed to steal over his senses, and he knew no more.

The first moment of returning consciousness was like the awakening from a long trance. It appeared to him as if ages had elapsed since last he had looked upon the earth and sky. He felt that something extraordinary had happened, but could not remember what it was. His mind was confused and he gazed with wonder on the unfamiliar objects that surrounded him.

He was lying on a low pallet in one corner of a large, gloomy, ill-furnished apartment, dimly lighted by a single lamp that stood on a clumsy oaken table. In another corner of the room was a great wooden chest, and against the wall were three or four high-backed chairs; and that was all the place contained.

Everard sat upon the wretched couch, which was nothing but a hard mattrass laid on the floor, and tried to recall the events that had brought him into this strange situation. By degrees he recollected how he had been attacked on the common, and his senses became more clear, he was convinced that some powerful opiate had been employed to throw him into a deep, unnatural sleep, but how long that had lasted he could not tell.

He was dressed the same as when he left Mrs. Archer's cottage, but his watch and purse were gone. A faint glimmering of day-light was just beginning to appear from above, and he now observed that there was no window in the dungeon-like room, except a small sky-light in the middle of a lofty roof, formed of rough timbers.

It was some time before he could discover any door, and when he did, he found it fastened on the outside. Then came the question—was he a prisoner, or had he been brought here by some good Samaritan who had found him by the wayside?

The men who assaulted him were no doubt robbers, who had probably been interrupted before they completed the work of spoliation, since they had not "stripped him of his raiment," and this was the more fortunate, as he had taken the precaution to secure some bank notes by sewing them within the lining of his coat.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Which they are

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WALL PAPERS.

WIND

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1860.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

One day later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, June 4.—3 P. M. The Steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, 23d ult., passed this Point at four o'clock this morning, en route to Quebec.

The news is one day later.

LIVERPOOL May 24.—Breadstuffs dull: Wheat firm: Provisions dull.

LONDON, May 24.—Consols 95 1-2@96 1-4 for money and 95 1-4@95 3-8 for account.

NAPLES, May 23.—The rebels, encamped at San Martino were beaten twice and driven to Pertinico, with considerable loss, including one leader.

The Heights occupied by the rebels, were taken by the royal troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—Gortschakoff sent instructions to the Russian Ministers, at the Prussian Ministers, and to the great Powers, explaining that Turkey was not invited to the conference on the conditions of the Christians there, because she was not one of the five great powers, and her admittance may make it necessary to admit Sardinia and other minor States.

ROME, May 23.—An official despatch from Naples, the 22d, says the Sicilian insurgents were attacked and dispersed on the 21st, by a battalion of royal chasseurs, and 128 rebels were killed. The insurrection is making no progress

LONDON, May 24.—Geo. Seward, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., publishes a communication refuting certain statements of the Greenland cable deputation to Palmerston. He showed that greater facilities than are generally believed exist for the safe establishment of a line between Ireland and America.

The Times' Vienna correspondent says that it is believed there that Sicily is lost to the Bourbons.

It was found that Lamoriciere found out that his hands were completely tied by the French authorities at Rome.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 4—8 P. M.

It is officially stated the Government will save a million of dollars by the purchase made of coal privileges in Chiriqui from Ambrose W. Thompson The contract was made by the navy department. It only needs confirmation by Congress.

The names which have been mentioned in connection with the successorship of Mr Daniels on the bench of the Supreme Court, are the result of mere speculation, no one having been yet appointed.

The Japanese will not leave before Thursday, and their visit to Buffalo will be omitted from the programme.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 4—9 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson's resolution, that the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence, or other papers on file in his department, in relation to the arrest, on board of an American vessel at Palermo, of Father Lanza, an Italian patriot, by the intervention or agency of Henry H. Barstow, the Consul of the United States at that place, was adopted.

Mr. Kennedy moved to take up the bill to give the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the District of Columbia, to connect with the Virginia roads.

Mr. Cameron hoped he had not pressed to show that the Baltimore and Ohio Road, in its rates on coal, discriminated against Pennsylvania

Mr. Kennedy said he would take occasion to reply to the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and would show that his opposition to the bill was based on personal interest.

The resolution to take up was lost.

Mr. Toombs moved to take up the bill relative to the Houmas grant. Agreed.

Mr Polk moved to strike out the second and third sections of the bill compelling claimants to sue in two years, or forfeit their lands.

The question was divided, and the second section was stricken out, and the third section retained. The subject was postponed till half-past 11 to-morrow.

The Kansas bill was taken up. Mr. Sumner spoke at length.

Mr Sumner's speech on the barbarism of slavery was very lengthy. The following are the opening sentences:

"Undertaking now, after a silence of over four years on this important subject, I should suppress the emotions natural to such an occasion, if I did not declare on this threshhold my gratitude to that Supreme Being through whose benign care I am enabled, after much suffering and many changes, once again to resume my duties here, and to speak for the cause which is so near my heart. When I first entered into the debate it became my duty to expose the crime against Kansas, and to insist on the immediate admission of that Territory as a State of this Union with a constitution forbidding slavery.

Time has passed but the question remains. Resuming the discussion precisely where I left it, I am happy to know that rule of moderation which it is said may venture even to fix the boundaries of wisdom itself. I have no personal grudge to utter; only a barbarous nature could intrude these into this chamber. I have no personal wrongs to avenge, only a barbarous nature could attempt to wield that vengeance which belongs to the Lord. The years that have intervened and the tombs that have opened since I spoke have their voices, too, which I cannot fail to hear. Besides what am I; and what puny man among the living or the dead compared with the question before us. It is this alone which I shall discuss, and I open the argument with that easy victory which is found in clarity."

Mr. Sumner closed as follows:

"Thus, sir, in speaking for freedom in Kansas, I have spoken for freedom everywhere and for civilization; and as the less is contained in the greater, so are all arts, all sciences, all ceremonies, all refinements, all charities all delights of life, embodied in this cause. You may regret, but it will be only for to-day. The sacred animosity between freedom and slavery can only end in the triumph of freedom. The slave question will soon be carried before that high tribunal —supreme over the Senate and Constitution; the judges will be counted by millions, and the judgment rendered will be the solemn charge of an aroused people, instructing a new people in the time of freedom, to see that civilization receives no detriment."

Mr. Chestnut made a brief response to Mr. Sumner's speech, speaking of it as an extraordinary one. After ranging over Europe, sneaking through the back doors of English aristocracy, and bowing at their feet, his slanderer of States and men had re-appeared in the Senate. He had been, after the punishment he had received for his former insolence, that he would have learned propriety, but he had repeated his former vulgarity and mendacity. The Egyptians defied reptiles, but it remains for Northern Abolitionists to defy an embodiment of malice, mendacity and cowardice. He was not inclined to put further punishment on the recipient of a former punishment, who had gone howling through the world, yelping out volumes of slander, and he would therefore endeavor to keep quiet.

Mr. Sumner said he had pointed out the bar barism of slavery, and the Senator's rejoinder should go as an appendix and fitting illustration of his argument.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House acted on the Senate's amendments to the P. O. deficiency bill, and non-concurred in that striking out the proviso for the restoration of the suspended inland mail service, and requesting proposals from the lowest bidder for carrying the mail between Charleston and Panama.

Among other bills reported from the committee were the following by Mr. Adams, of Ky: authorizing a daily mail inland between San Francisco and Olympia, Washington Territory, at a sum not exceeding $100,000, instead of the semi-monthly service by steamer at $128,000; also a bill establishing a weekly mail service between the U. S. and twelve ports on the Mexican gulf, according to the Butterfield plan.

Mr. Colfax, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for a P. O. in Brooklyn, N. Y. He stated that the committee were equally divided upon the bill, and therefore reported it without recommendation, and that but for the rule adopted by the committee early in the session, against making any new appropriations for public buildings the majority would have favored this bill, which had special claims over any other application before them. Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Lee, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the erection of a Postoffice in Philadelphia. Similarly referred.

On motion of Mr. Carter, Saturday was set apart for the consideration of the District of Columbia business.

Mr. Haskin, from the committee on printing, reported back the joint resolution reducing the price of public printing, and said he would call it up on Wednesday.

Various private bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Morris, of Pa., the House took up and passed the bill making the consulate of Swarlow, Assua, Barcelona, Malta, Florence, Gibraltar and Hanover, salaried offices.

Adjourned.

THE STORM OF SUNDAY NIGHT.

ITS EFFECTS IN ILLINOIS AND IOWA!

THREE TOWNS ENTIRELY DESTROYED!

Two Hundred Persons Killed and Wounded.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY!

CHICAGO, June 4—9 P. M

The following is the list of names of those killed by the tornado at Albany, Ill., last night:

D. Buck two children of Mr. Riley, and Mrs. Rider.

Missing and fatally wounded—Mr. Riley, Miss Mary Slocum.

Badly hurt—Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Street, Mrs. Capper and child, Mrs. McMama, Mrs. Cobb, Moses Bishop, wife and child, Mrs. Whitcomb, leg broken, Mrs. Effner, Fred. Miller, Mr. Ostrander and several others more of less injured.

At a public meeting of citizens of Fulton to-day it was resolved to furnish all sufferers with houses and all assistance required.

A terrible tornado passed over Eastern Iowa and North-western Illinois, last night. The telegraph lines west of the Mississippi river being down, we are unable to ascertain how far West the tornado reached and what amount of loss of life and property.

At Clinton, Iowa, it commenced at 7:30 last night, and although lasting but two and one-half minutes, it caused more destruction of life and property than any similar storm that has ever visited this portion of the country.

The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Ill, on the opposite side of the river and five miles south of Clinton, were completely demolished. In the former place thirty-two dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins, and still there are a number that cannot be got at. In Albany, five or six dead bodies were found, and fifty seriously injured. We have not yet been able to obtain a list of the victims. The citizens of Fulton, Ill., and Clinton, Iowa, are doing everything for the relief of the sufferers.

From other towns on the route of the tornado, that can be reached by telegraph, we learn that the destruction of life and property is equally great at Morrison, Ill. The following are killed as far as we are able to learn: Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, Geo. Rowerth, one child named Barnum seriously wounded and two slightly, Benjamin Hart and wife, Mr. Richmond, Hiram Mann. At Lyndon, three miles south of Sterling, 15 persons in the vicinity were badly injured by having legs or arms broken.

The storm passed two miles north of Amboy. Report says over ten lives were lost, and a large number badly injured. The names of those who were killed, as far as known, are as follows: Mrs. Morris and child, and a man named Bigsby. The injured are Mr. Moses and daughter, Mr. Sackett, Mr. Wright, and a boy named Northway.

The tornado appears to have taken a course almost due east from the Mississippi to Rock river. Scarcely a house or barn on the direct track, which was about half a mile in width, is left standing. From all accounts probably not less than sixty lives are lost.—The extent of the damage to stock and property, which is very large, cannot be ascertained for some time.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 4—9 P. M.

It will be recollected that the Pacific Rail Road Bill was recommitted, by the House, to the Select Committee of the subject, in order to remove the difficulty growing out of the powers proposed to be bestowed on the grantees, and to render the franchise more secure.

This morning in the committee, Mr Fenton offered an amendment, which was unanimously agreed to, providing that the grantees or their associates shall not be or become vested with any grant, right, or secured by the bill, otherwise than in a corporate character and capacity, to be acquired by them, or such of them, as shall accept the terms and conditions of this act, and State jurisdiction in and through which the contemplated railroad shall be constructed.

A Douglas Pow-Wow in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—9 P. M.

A large and enthusiastic Douglas meeting was held to-night at Concert Hall. Ex-Mayor Vaux presided, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents, including Edwin Forest. Resolutions were adopted, declaring Mr. Douglas their choice for the Presidency; denouncing his shameful treatment; expressing devotion to the Union; declaring the great doctrine of non-intervention; heartily approving of the Charleston platform, and pledging their support the Baltimore nominee.

From Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, June 4—9 P. M.

The correspondence of the Republican from Messila, Arizona, reports Indian outrages in various parts of the Territory.

A train of 24 mules, from Sonora, were attacked by the Apaches, near Hanover copper mines, and captured; five persons killed. All the mules at Elwell and Dragoon Spring Station, on the overland mail route, were stolen; the route being without protection and liable to be interrupted. Fort Fillmore, their only reliance, is said to be garrisoned by ten sick men. The commanding officer, Lieut. Whistler, applied for rations for volunteers who had gone out.

Georgia Politics.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., May 4.—9 P. M.

A caucus of National Democrats, determined to co operate with the general convention assembled here, so long as there is a hope that the National organization will be preserved, is in session. In the event that delegates are sent to Richmond or a platform is adopted by the general convention different from that adopted at Charleston, the national men will quietly organize a separate convention. In the latter convention the Charleston platform will be re-adopted and delegates will be sent to Baltimore.

Alabama Politics.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4—9 P. M.

There was a large attendance at the regular Democratic Convention which met at the capitol to-day. Wm. Acklin was chosen temporary chairman, and the delegates proceeded to enrollment of their names. The Douglas Convention meets at 4 o'clock this P. M.

Steamer Burned.

LOUISVILLE, June 4—9 P. M.

The steamer Scotia, laid up at Lower Louisville wharf, Shippingsport, burned. Loss $5,000.

Destructive Fire.

DETROIT, June 4—9 P. M.

Richardson's match factory, with machinery and fixtures, was destroyed by fire last night Loss $12,000; insurance $2,700. The establishment employed 140 hands.

BALTIMORE, June 4—9 P. M.

The schooner Peter Clinton arrived here this morning, from New Orleans, with the remains of Jno. McDonough.

(2203. [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Victor Koe is a man, } Judgment of Foreclosure
against } and Sale.
Phillip Schaefer. }

IN VIRTUE OF AND PURSUANT TO A judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, dated March 31, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House in the city of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M., of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to wit:

The west ha f of lots four (4) and five (5) in block thirty six (36), in Sherman's Addition, now situate in the Sixth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, being part of the north-east quarter of section twenty of township seven of range twenty-two east in the County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

SHERIFF'S Office, Milwaukee, May 21, 1860.
Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, May 21, 1860.
A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil, Co., Wis.
SMITH & SALOMON, Plff's Attys. my21|6w|dcow3mos

(2067. [Sentinel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Bank of Milwaukee, }
Cashier, }
Sandford B. Grant, Peter } Judgment of Foreclosure
D Ee, Albert Wise } and Sale.
Simonson, Sanford, George }
Le Ferre, George G }
Greene, Michael Smith, }
John W. Lefferd and }
James B. Bradford. }

In virtue of and pursuant to a Judgment rendered in said above entitled action, dated May 5 th, 1860, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday the 18th day of August, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M., of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to wit:

The south two-thirds of lot No. seven (7) of block No. forty-two (42) in the Third Ward of the City of Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, May 17, 1860.
A. J. LANGWORTHY,
Sheriff Mil. Co., Wis.
HOOKER & SPANGENBERG, Plff's Attys.
my17|6w|cow3m

CIRCUIT COURT, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.—Lawrence G. Graham, plaintiff, against John S. Fillmore, defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, of Milwaukee county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 3 and 4 Albany Building, in the city of Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and for the further sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, from the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1860, besides the cost of this action.

[Seal.] HOOKER & SPANGENBERG,
April 20th, 1860. Plaintiff's Attorneys,
my25|7|d1w6t Milwaukee, Wis.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY, P. M., June 4th, 1860.

We have nothing new to note in regard to money matters. Business of all kinds is better than at the corresponding period last year, and although the sources of safe investment for money are not equal to the ability of our banks, yet the demand is sufficient to prevent any unhealthy stagnation. The stringency in Exchange felt a week or two ago, has been gradually disappearing since the produce markets commenced improving, and now there is a good supply, and rate steady at 1½ premium.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD EARNINGS for May:

	1860.	1859.
Freight	$41,020 49	$30 466 84
Passengers	14,851 42	13,009 58
Mails	2,986 55	1,585 42
Total	$58,408 78	$59,212 09

THE movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circula'n
New York	$120,110,709	$39,926,649	$23,421,478	$5,264,78
Boston	61,256,956	20,925,519	6,011,134	5,660,905
Philadelphia	27,258,982	15,554,903	4,330,079	2,915,719
New Orleans	18,898,895	13,031,056	11,567,719	11,006,651
Total	$228,247,018	18,490,147	45,081,184	50,026,551
Last week	228,450,956	136,976,809	47,072,256	51,101,004
Last year	213,851,000	151,920,154	50,054,438	51,777,133

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—The statement of the New York Banks for the week ending Saturday shows the following changes:

Decrease in loans	$815,429
Increase in specie	1,160,551
Decrease in circulation	52,410
Increase in deposits	1,287,295

We have the following money and stock quotations by telegraph from New York to-day:

MONEY—On call 4@4½ ₱ cent; short, first-class pa per 5@6.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at 109⅜@109¾.

STOCKS—C & R I 79½, C & P 15, C & Q 71¾, M C 52¾, Reading 41¾, Hudson 48, Erie 21, Erie assented 20¾, do 2d do 88¾, do 5th 59¾, P Ft Co 81½, Tenn 6s 93, Va 6s 93¾, Mo 6s 84¾, I C bonds 91, La C & Mil Grants 30, C & T sinking 38¾.

SECOND BOARD.—Stocks dull and scarcely firm; C & R I 79; C & P 14¾; M C 52¾; Erie 21¾; M S guid I 73¾; M S 1¾; M C 58; Reading 41¾; Hudson 48; R 80; N Y C 82¾; Erie 21¾; Pac Mail 91¾; I. Cross land grants 13¾; H & St. Joe 7¾; Tenn 6s 92; Mo 6s 84¾; M S sinking fund 71¾.

AT CHICAGO the Exchange market is also easing up The *Press & Tribune* of this morning says:

The exchange market is decidedly easier. Should the supply improve as it has for the past four days the price must recede ¾ within the next week. Rates are still steady at 1¼.

Currency is abundant. Very considerable amounts are lying idle in the hands of bankers waiting safe and profitable investment.

Gold dull at 1¼.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY P. M., June 4th, 1860.

The principal receipts and exports to-day are embraced in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

By Rail.		*By Lake.*	
Flour, bbls	920	Mdz, tons	117
Eggs, bbls	7	do bags	3,585
Tallow, bbls	10	Sugar, hhds	300
Wheat, bus	25,971	Molasses, bbls	248
Corn, bus	693	Oil, bbls	50
Oats, bus	1,000	Salt, sacks	148
Hides, No	158	Fish, hf bbls & kgs	319
Butter, lbs	3,452	Nails, kegs	278
Rags, lbs	5,333	Iron, bars & rolls	1,500
Shoes, lbs	6,000	Lumber, feet	300,000
Lumber, feet	9,000	Lath	28,000

EXPORTS BY LAKE.

Flour, bbls	4,042	Corn, bus	29
Eggs, bbls	63	Butter, lbs	6
Paper, bdls	335	Rags, bales	13

The steamer *Nova Scotia* was telegraphed from Farther Point to-day, with Liverpool advices to the 24th—one day later than the news by the *City of Baltimore*.

Our despatch from New York reports wheat very firm with sales of Milwaukee Club at $1,28, and Chicago Spring at $1,24; Flour with out change, $5,25@5,30 for Superfine Western, and $5,35@5,55 for common to Good Extra Western.

The foreign news gave additional firmness to the wheat market to-day which opened at ½ cent above Saturday's outside quotations. During the afternoon there was a ready demand for all that was offering at $1,05@1,08½ for No. 2 spring in store, and $1,10 for No. 1 do. In the forenoon, sellers being very firm, the New York report having a favorable influence upon the market, several thousand bushels of the latter were taken at $1,10½ in store, and No. 2 was held at $1,09 Milling samples ruled about the same as Saturday, $1,13@1,14, but the demand was better, and near the close especially—the tendency to wards higher prices.—There were sales of all qualities amounting to better than 20,000 bushels reported, the firmness of holder preventing much activity. The Flour market was without change, and dull, sales being confined to some 900 bbls., at $5,05@5,10 for ordinary to fair country Extra.

Sales of oats exhibited a wider range than on Saturday, 31, 31½ and 32c being paid for lots of one to three hundred bushels, delivered. Nothing of any account was done in other articles.

Freights nominally unchanged—namely, 4½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 7½c to Oswego, Kingston, &c. The rates on flour by steam are:

To Buffalo (nominal)	25c ₱ bbl.
To New York	60c do
To Oswego	40c do
To Ogdensburgh	45c do
To Boston, (via Ogdensburgh)	50c do

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO.—Persons who keep track of our market reports will have noticed that during some time past the same qualities of wheat have sold uniformly about *two cents higher* in Milwaukee than Chicago; and they will also have observed that the daily receipts of wheat at the two places show an immense preponderance in favor of Milwaukee. These facts show distinctly what course the commerce of the North-west is taking, so far, at least, as concerns the important article of wheat.

LAKE IMPORTS AT BUFFALO.—Statement showing the receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo, from different States and Canada West, including the amount received by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, for the week ending noon, May 31, 1860:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	C'rn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.
Ohio	1,704	10,010	19615	....	....
Indiana	5617	6188	121563	720	....
Michigan	6235	9360	25305	....	....
Illinois	10435	14449	470093	....	....
Wisconsin	22,240	154,048	....	....	....
Canada	1387	15179	....	36137	184
Total	46904	221634	636477	37457	184
Prev. week	29704	354965	419343	22293	464
Since opn'g.	199136	1179875	2434434	111450	7715

Canal Exports of the same articles from Buffalo during the week were as follows:

	Past Week.	Previous Week.	Since Opening.
Flour, bbls	7470	4600	44997
Wheat, bus	811158	88609	758287
Corn, bus	696084	431070	1961621
Oats, bus	87202	....	115605
Barley, bus	....	300	3000

CHICAGO MARKET, JUNE 2D.—Receipts of the articles named, at Chicago, yesterday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,355
Wheat, bus	17,248
Corn, bus	74,997
Oats, bus	3,697
Barley, bus	406

The *Press & Tribune* says:

The receipts of corn to-day were only 74,997 bus, and the shipments upwards of 154,000 bus. The former for bids, and owing to an active demand by short sellers, the market was firm and prices advanced fully ½c. The transactions however were mainly speculative—shippers not caring to test the market. Sales amounted to only some 60,000 bus, at 40½@41c for prime, 41½@41¾c for low afloat; 41¾@43c for fair river mixed afloat; 40½@42½c for No. 1; 44½@45c for No. 2; and 40c for rejected. Wheat opened flat and heavy, and sales were made at decline of 2c for the closing qualities; but later in the day a better feeling took place and prices again rallied to yesterday's quotations. About 24,000 bus only were sold at $1,07 for No. 1 spring in store; and $1,03@1,05 for No. 2 spring in store—also about the closing quiet and steady. Flour was dull and sales, though limited, show that buyers had the advantage—good spring extras selling at $4,90@5,05, and choice at $5,05. Oats were quiet but firm—sales were confined to 3,697 bus in bags sold at 29½@30c—which shows a decline of ½c. Rye nominal at 70c. Barley dull and lower—No. 2 selling at 65c on track.

Freights are inactive. Vessels are held at an advance, but there was no anxiety to ship to-day, and we have no engagements to report.

CINCINNATI MARKET, JUNE 1ST.—(From the *Gazette.*)—The slight improvement established day before yesterday in flour was lost to-day, the market closing dull at $5,30 for superfine, and $5,50@5,75 for extra. Choice family brands are still held for full prices, say $5,90@6,10. The receipts to-day were only 550 bbls against 2,138 bbls exported. Whiskey remained at 25c. Prime wheat was firm with good demand at $1,28@1,30 for red, and $1,33@1,35 for white. Corn steady and in fair request. Oats dull at 41c, and prices are drooping. Holders of provisions continue firm to-day, but buyers exhibited less disposition to operate, and little inclination to follow the advance. The sales were confined to 11c hhds bacon at 7¾c for shoulders, and 10c for sides; 50,000 lbs cut shoulders at 7c, loose; and 140 tcs and bbls lard at 11@11¼c. There was some demand for mess pork at $17,75 but holders demanded $18.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, MAY 31ST.—(From the *Democrat:*)

FLOUR—Dull. Sales of 100 bbls country superfine at $5,25; 50 bbls winter wheat, choice superfine, at $5,50; 50 bbls fancy at same; 50 do city extra at $6,25; 200 do Mt. Vernon at $5,75; 350 bags Mt. Vernon and other choice city superfine, in lots, at $2,90; and 65 bags low grade country superfine at $2,50.

WHEAT—Dull, and in some instances prices were lower; sales of 426 sks spring at 110; 108 do club at $1,18; 171 sacks choice do at $1,15@1,16, 150 sks poor fall at $1,23; 300 sks prime red at $1,43; and 320 sks choice red and white at $1,50.

CORN—Small receipts and a languid market, with prices about as yesterday. Sales of 200 sks poor mixed at 45c; 108 sks mixed at 50@51c; 300 sks yellow at 52c, delivered; 1,000 sks yellow and white mixed white, part delivered, at 53@55c; 220 sks white at 54c; 370 sacks yellow and mixed white at 55¾@56c, delivered; 401 sks white at 57@58c; 1,178 sks do at 58@59c, delivered; and 573 sks do at 60c delivered.

OATS—Sales of 712 sks light, part delivered, at 40c; 910 sks fair at 41@41¾c; 1,317 sks prime and good, mostly new gunnies, at 42@42¾c; 822 sks at 43c; and 1,030 sks p. t.

BARLEY AND RYE—Nothing transpired.

PROVISIONS—There were negotiations for mess pork, but the result did not transpire. Sales of 4 sks country bacon, clear sides, at 10¾c, and 100 sks city shoulders at 7¾c.

WHISKEY—Sales comprised 352 bbls, in lots, at 18¾c, part currency and part time; and 100 bbls p. t.

FREIGHTS—Sales of 500 bus at 2½c for prime level-low afloat; 2¾@3c for fair river mixed afloat; 4½@4¾c for No. 1; 4¼@4½c for No. 2; and 4½c for rejected. Wheat opened flat and heavy, and sales were made at decline of 2c for the closing qualities; but later in the day a better feeling took place and prices again rallied to yesterday's quotations. About 24,000 bus only were sold at $1,07 for No. 1 spring in store; and $1,03@1,05 for No. 2 spring in store—also about the closing quiet and steady. Flour was dull and sales, though limited, show that buyers had the advantage—good spring extras selling at $4,90@5,05, and choice at $5,05. Oats were quiet but firm—sales were confined to 3,697 bus in bags sold at 29½@30c—which shows a decline of ½c. Rye nominal at 70c. Barley dull and lower—No. 2 selling at 65c on track.

Freights are inactive. Vessels are held at an advance, but there was no anxiety to ship to-day, and we have no engagements to report.

CINCINNATI MARKET, JUNE 1ST.—(From the *Gazette.*)—The slight improvement established day before yesterday in flour was lost to-day, the market closing dull at $5,30 for superfine, and $5,50@5,75 for extra. Choice family brands are still held for full prices, say $5,90@6,10. The receipts to-day were only 550 bbls against 2,138 bbls exported. Whiskey remained at 25c. Prime wheat was firm with good demand at $1,28@1,30 for red, and $1,33@1,35 for white. Corn steady and in fair request. Oats dull at 41c, and prices are drooping. Holders of provisions continue firm to-day, but buyers exhibited less disposition to operate, and little inclination to follow the advance. The sales were confined to 11c hhds bacon at 7¾c for shoulders, and 10c for sides; 50,000 lbs cut shoulders at 7c, loose; and 140 tcs and bbls lard at 11@11¼c. There was some demand for mess pork at $17,75 but holders demanded $18.

CHICAGO MARKET, MAY 31ST.—(From the *Democrat:*)

FLOUR—Dull. Sales of 100 bbls country superfine at $5,25; 50 bbls winter wheat, choice superfine, at $5,50; 50 bbls fancy at same; 50 do city extra at $6,25; 200 do Mt. Vernon at $5,75; 350 bags Mt. Vernon and other choice city superfine, in lots, at $2,90; and 65 bags low grade country superfine at $2,50.

WHEAT—Dull, and in some instances prices were lower; sales of 426 sks spring at 110; 108 do club at $1,18; 171 sacks choice do at $1,15@1,16, 150 sks poor fall at $1,23; 300 sks prime red at $1,43; and 320 sks choice red and white at $1,50.

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MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, June 4, 1860.

ARRIVED.

Propeller Nile, Collins, Chicago
Propeller Globe, Pratt, Buffalo, 74 bbls pitch, 80 wagons.

Sunday.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 2 tons 99 pkgs mdze, 22 bbls sugar, 33 ch tea, 36 sks coffee, 34 bales rags, 24 pass
Steamer Cleveland, Fish, Two Rivers
Propeller Prairie State, Williams, Ogdensburgh, 75 tons mdze
Propeller Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 9,600 pkgs mdze, 1,000 bbls flour, 5 bbls 70 bbls sugar, 30 do molasses, 10 bbls dcasks oil, 500 bars 70 pigs iron, 50 pcs iron pipe
Propeller Queen of the Lakes, Briggs, Buffalo, 195 pkgs mdze, 55 bbls sugar, 43 sks coffee, 13 hhds 5 bbls tobacco, 47 bbls molasses, 226 kegs nails, 28 pkgs h h goods, 2 bagpipes, 15 pkgs sund
Propeller Mayflower, Lashley, Chicago
Propeller Wabash Valley, Douglas, Green Bay, 222 bf shingles, 1 bbl pickerel, 1 qr bbl fish, 18 doz chair stuff
Schooner Col. Shepard, Wilson, White Lake, 35m f lumber
Schooner Jo Viles, Albrecht, Green Bay, 150m feet lumber, 28m lath
Schooner Florence, Freze, Muskegon, 70m feet lumber
Schooner Wayne, Hanson, Pentwater, 50m feet lumber
Schooner Josephine Lawrence, Olson, Muskegon, 65 m feet lumber
Schooner Experiment, Brown, St. Joseph, 20m ft lumber, 160 bus potatoes

Entered Saturday—P. M.

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven, 4 passengers, 40 tons 33 pgs mdze, 4 sks coffee, 126 bbls molasses, 17 pkgs fish, 20 do h h goods
Steamer Cleveland, Fish, Two Rivers
Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Chicago, 10 bbls alcohol
Propeller Cuyahoga, Welsh, Buffalo, 505 pkgs mdze, 179 bbls sugar, 30 do molasses, 6 sks coffee, 40 bbls oil, 150 bdls 500 bars from 50 kgs bdls, 50 bbls fish, 150 pigs iron, 30 do wire, 140 castings, 99 boxes glass, 60 pkgs crockery, 100 do saleratus

Schooner J. & A. Stronach, Otto, Manistee

CLEARED.

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven
Propeller Globe, Pratt, Chicago
Schooner Florence, Freeze, Muskegon
Schooner Experiment, Brown, St. Joseph

Sunday.

Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Chicago
Propeller Queen of the Lakes, Briggs, Chicago
Propeller Prairie State, Williams, Chicago
Propeller Free State, Rounds, Chicago
Propeller Wabash Valley, Douglas, Chicago

Entered Saturday—P. M.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 75 pass, 1 do mdze, 92 bus corn, 218 bbls flour, 22 do eggs, 6 firkins butter
Steamer Cleveland, Fish, Two Rivers
Propeller Cuyahoga, Welsh, Chicago
Propeller Racine, Britt, Buffalo, 7,000 bbls flour, 40 do oats
Propeller Plymouth Rock, Buffalo, 2,325 bbls flour, 15 bales rags, 1½ bbls paper
Schooner Robt. Campbell, Wallace, Little Suamico

MARINE ITEMS.

MONDAY, P. M.

HAVE any of our readers an idea of the busy scene which is daily enacted at the new Dry Dock put into operation last May (by the enterprising firm of WOLF & LAWRENCE,) at the foot of Biddle street? If not, let them go there and see the number of men employed, the amount of materia used, and judge of the lifting propensities of the above item. The sch. *North Star*, which it will be remembered went ashore at Racine, was taken off by Calvin Harrison, Esq., and brought here a shapeless wreck; she was taken upon these docks and now mark the change, the shapeless mass took on to itself a form and assumed again its fair proportions. Captain Thompson, under whose skillful guidance